



GEOMETRÍA

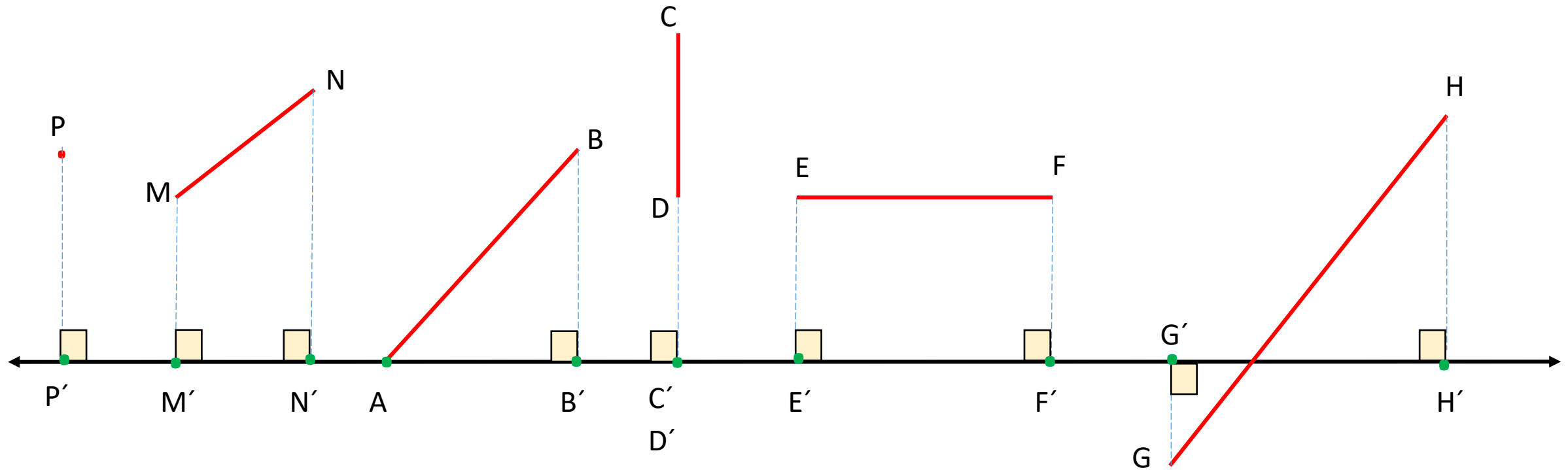


**Profesor
Alex Noa**

RELACIONES MÉTRICAS EN LOS TRIÁNGULOS

RELACIONES MÉTRICAS EN LOS TRIÁNGULOS





P' : Proyección de P sobre la recta L

$M'N'$: Proyección de MN sobre la recta L

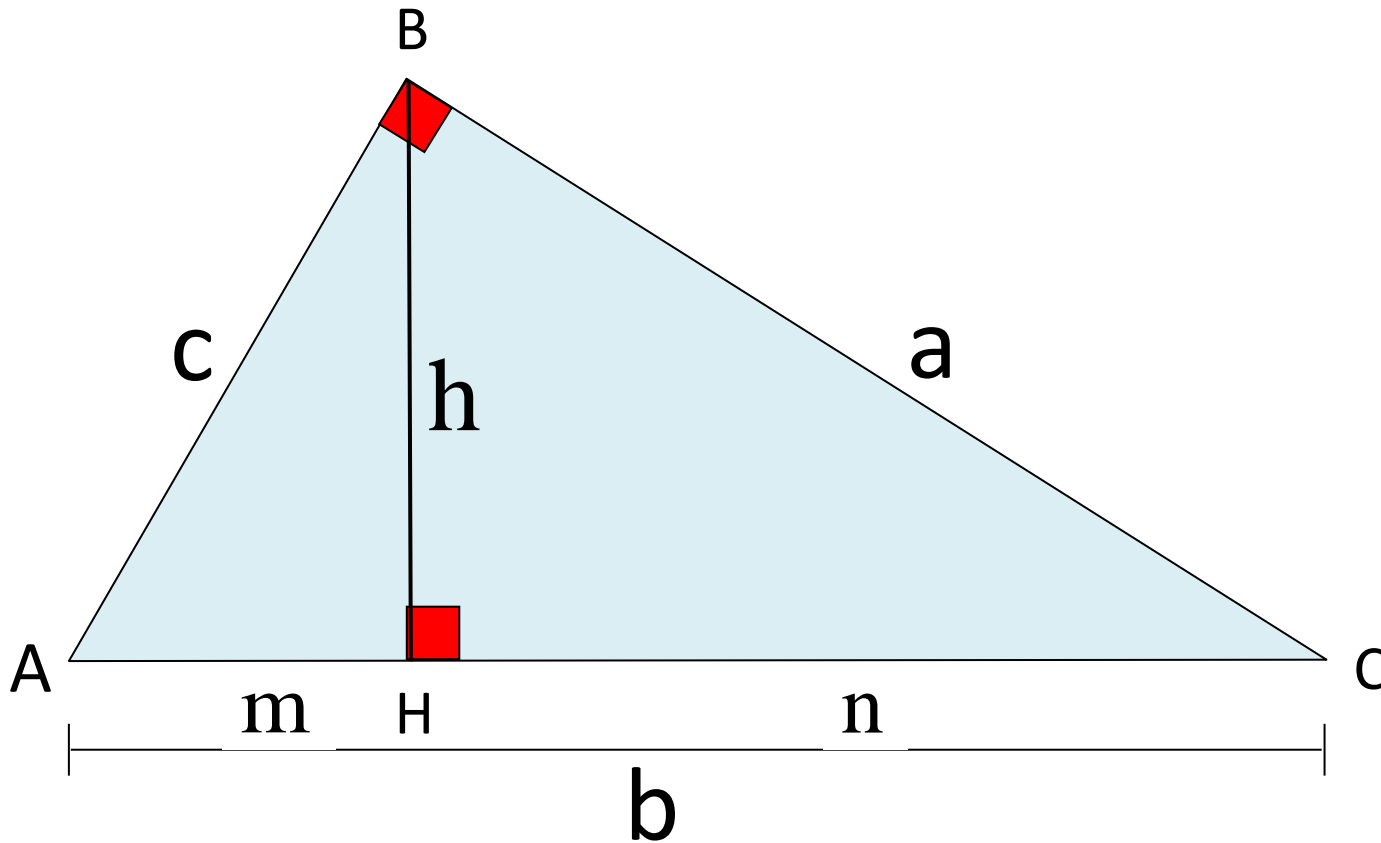
AB' : Proyección de AB sobre la recta L

C' : Proyección de CD sobre la recta L

$E'F'$: Proyección de EF sobre la recta L

$G'H'$: Proyección de GH sobre la recta L

Sea ABC, un triángulo rectángulo, recto en B



$$c^2 = b \cdot m$$

$$a^2 = b \cdot n$$

$$h^2 = m \cdot n$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2$$

$$a \cdot c = b \cdot h$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{1}{h^2}$$

$$c^2 = b \cdot m$$

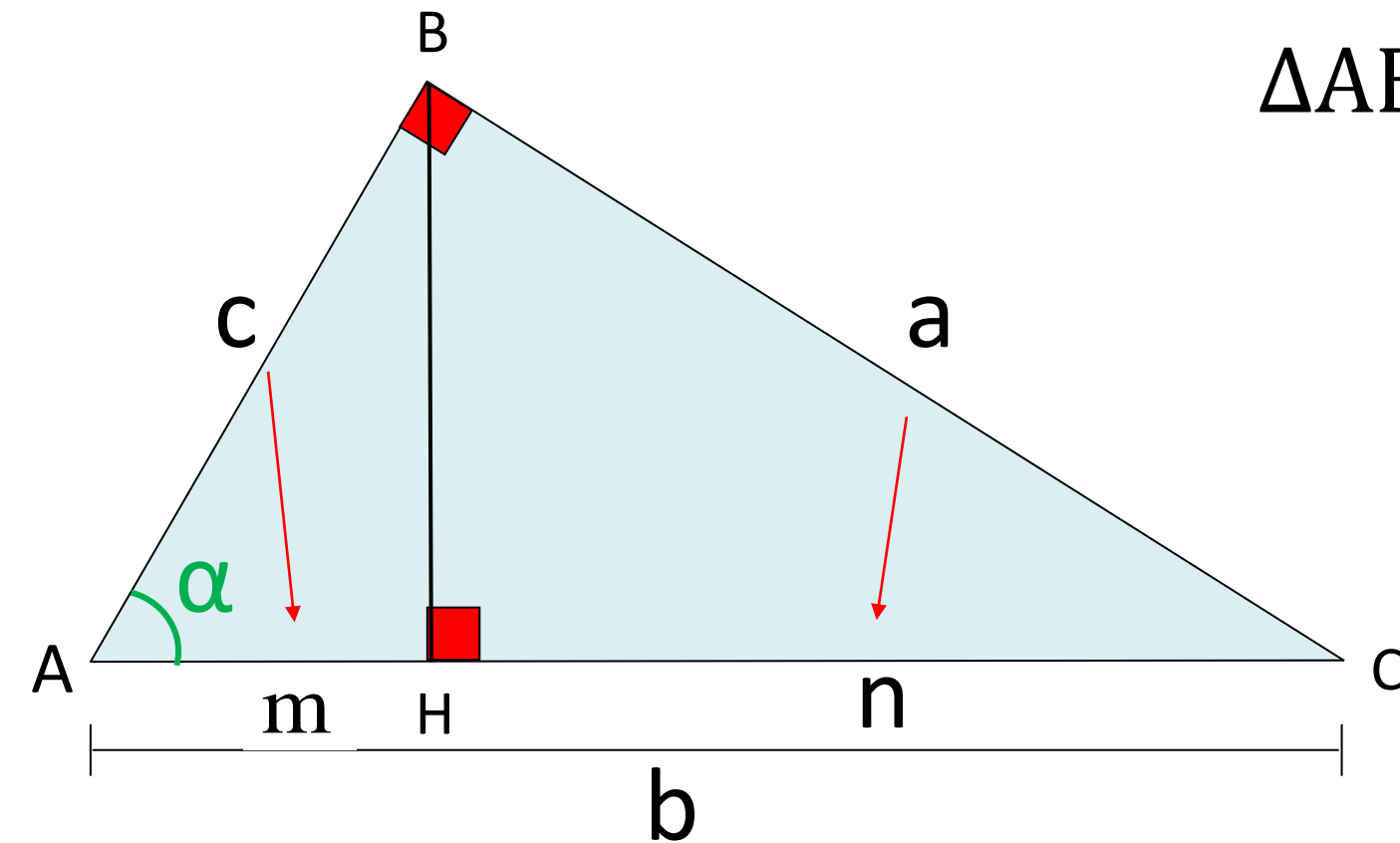
$$\Delta AHB: \quad \text{Cos} \alpha = \frac{m}{c}$$

$$\Delta ABC: \quad \text{Cos} \alpha = \frac{c}{b}$$

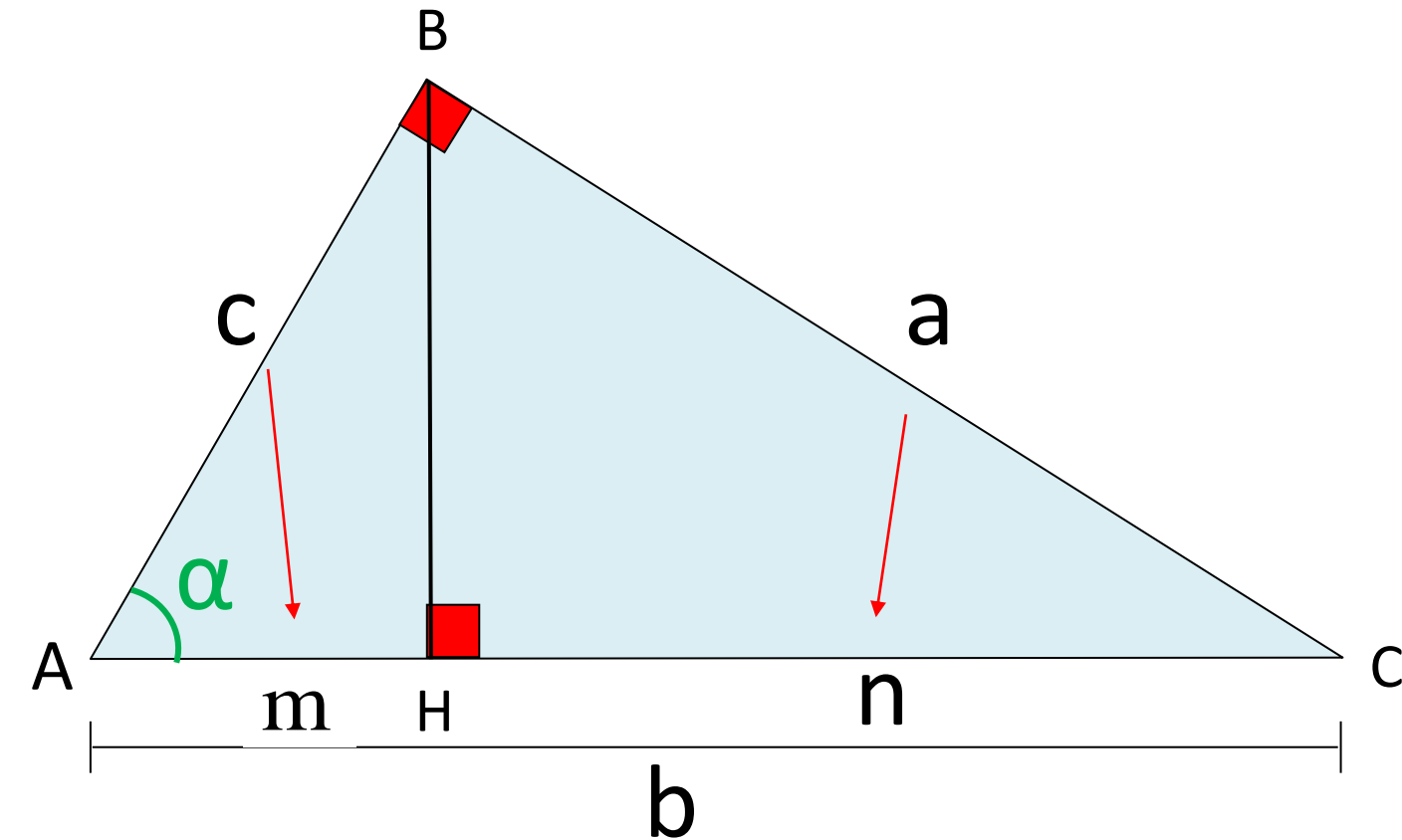
$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{c} = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = bm$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = bn$$



$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2$$



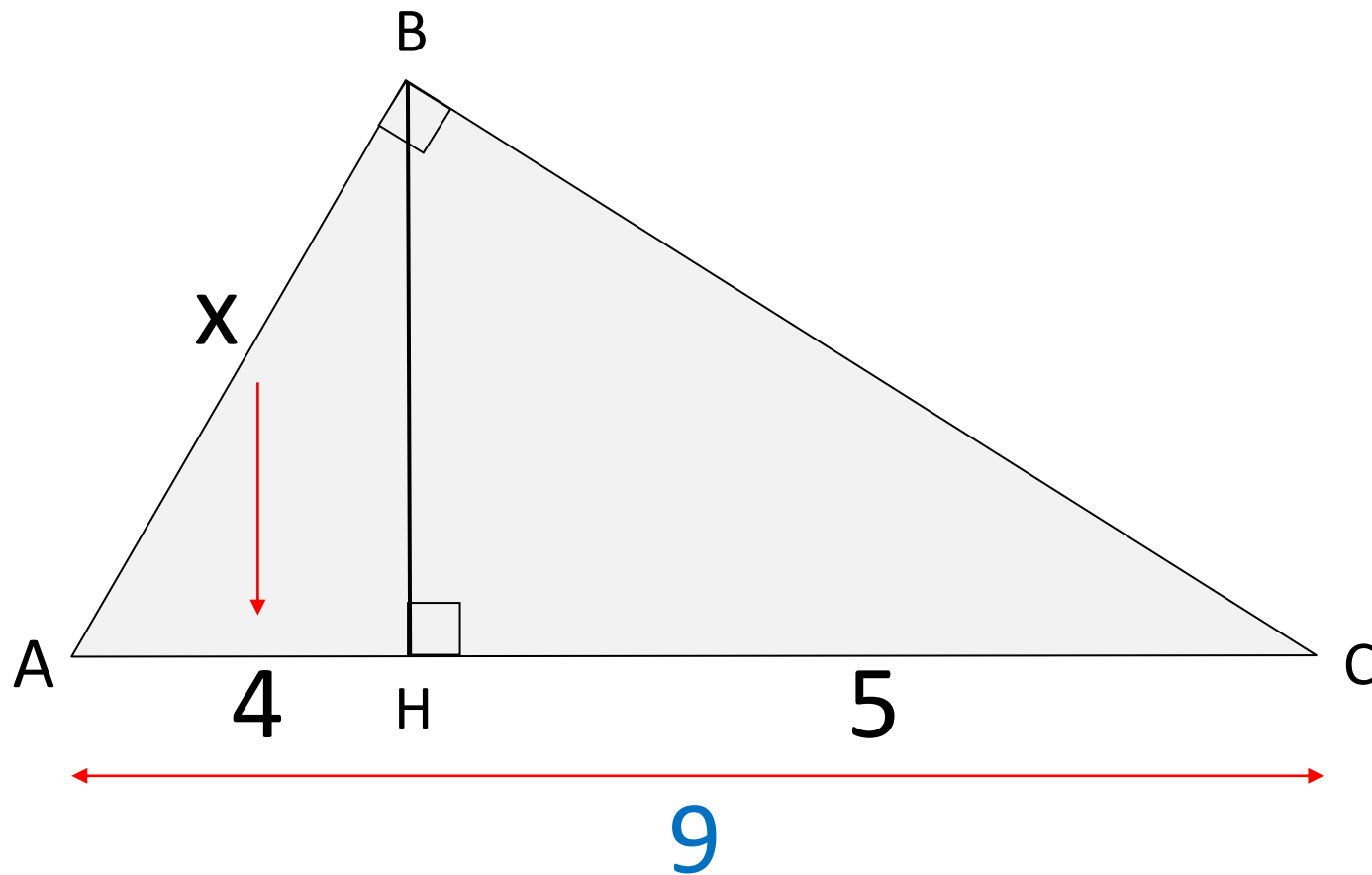
$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow c^2 = bm \\ a^2 = bn \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$c^2 + a^2 = bm + bn$$

$$c^2 + a^2 = b(m + n)$$

$$c^2 + a^2 = b(b)$$

$$c^2 + a^2 = b^2$$



Calcular x

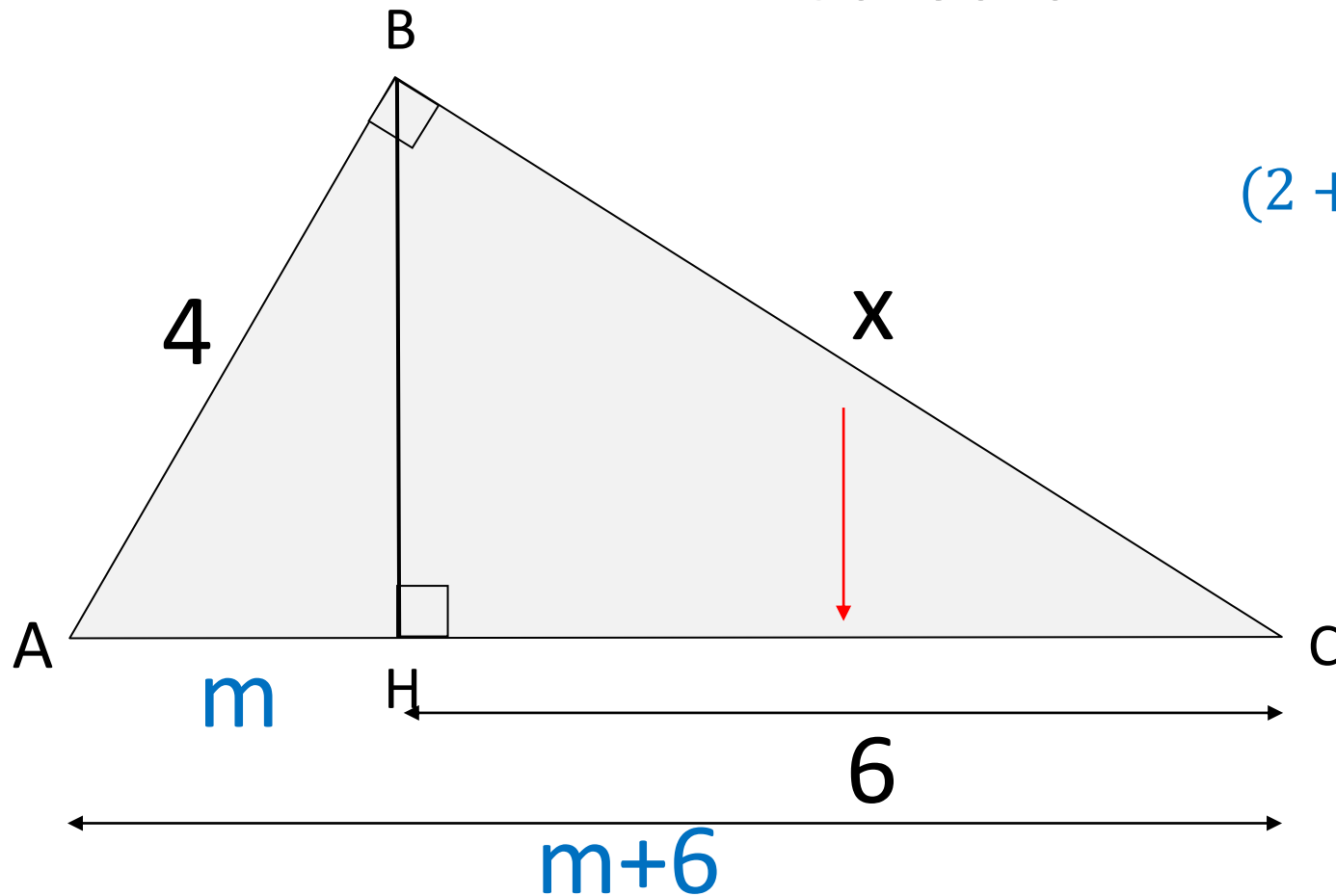
$$c^2 = bm$$

$$x^2 = 9 \cdot 4$$

$$x^2 = 36$$

$$x = 6$$

Calcular x



$$4^2 = (m + 6) \cdot m$$

$$16 = (m + 6) \cdot m$$

$$(2 + 6) \cdot 2 = (m + 6) \cdot m$$

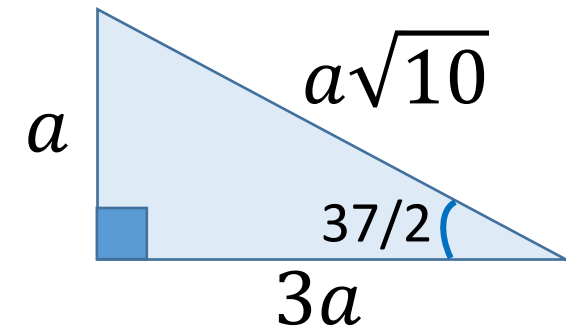
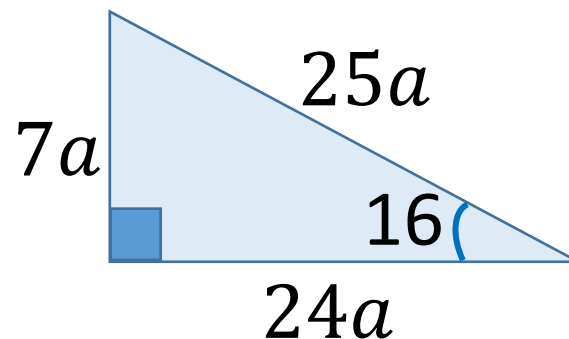
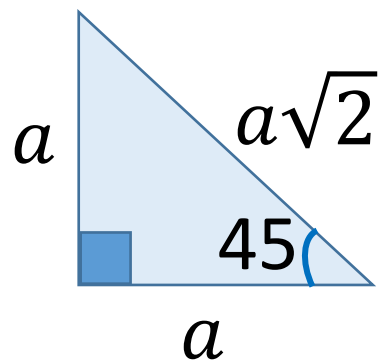
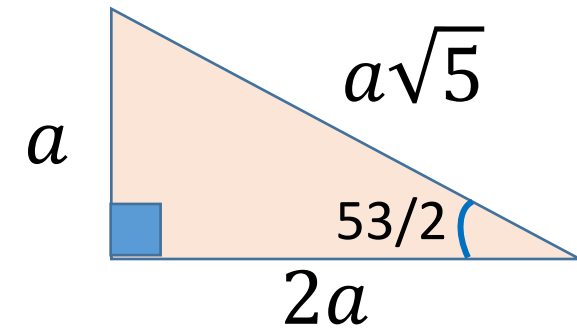
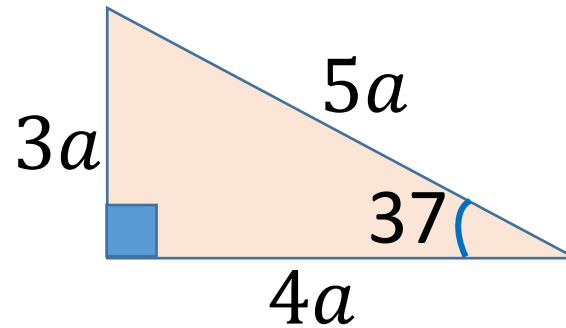
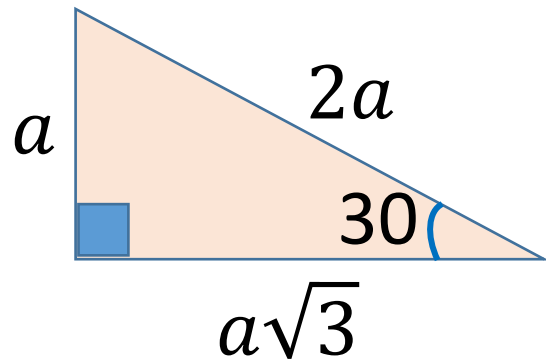
$$m = 2$$

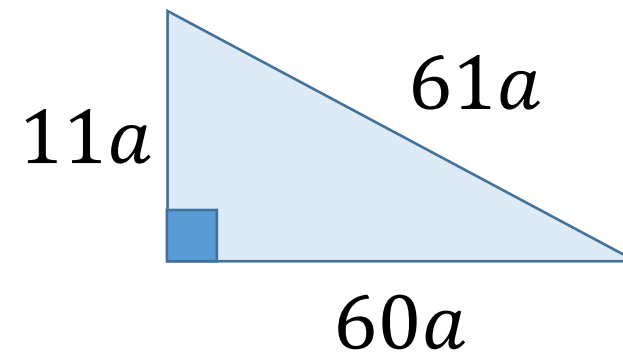
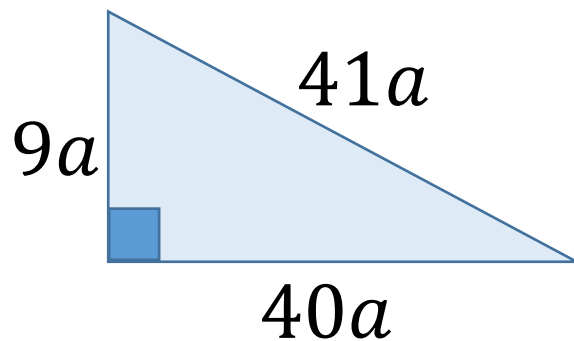
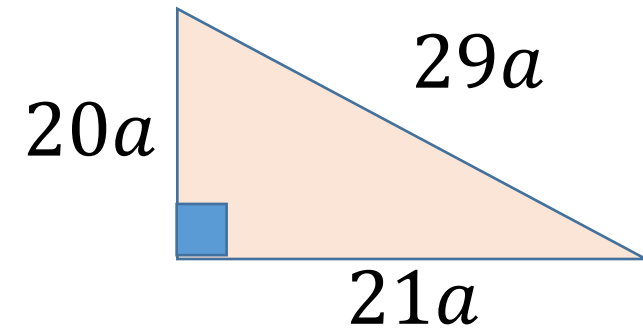
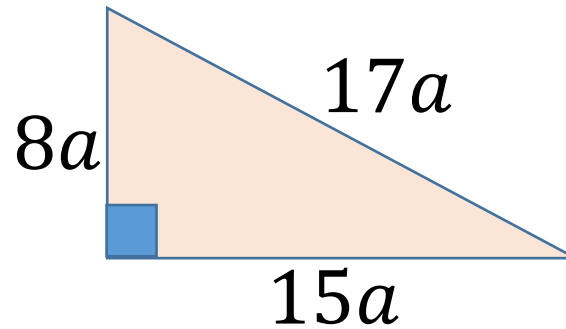
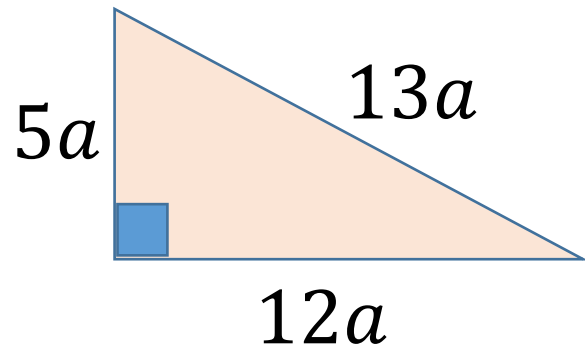
$$x^2 = (m + 6) \cdot 6$$

$$x^2 = (2 + 6) \cdot 6$$

$$x^2 = 16 \cdot 3$$

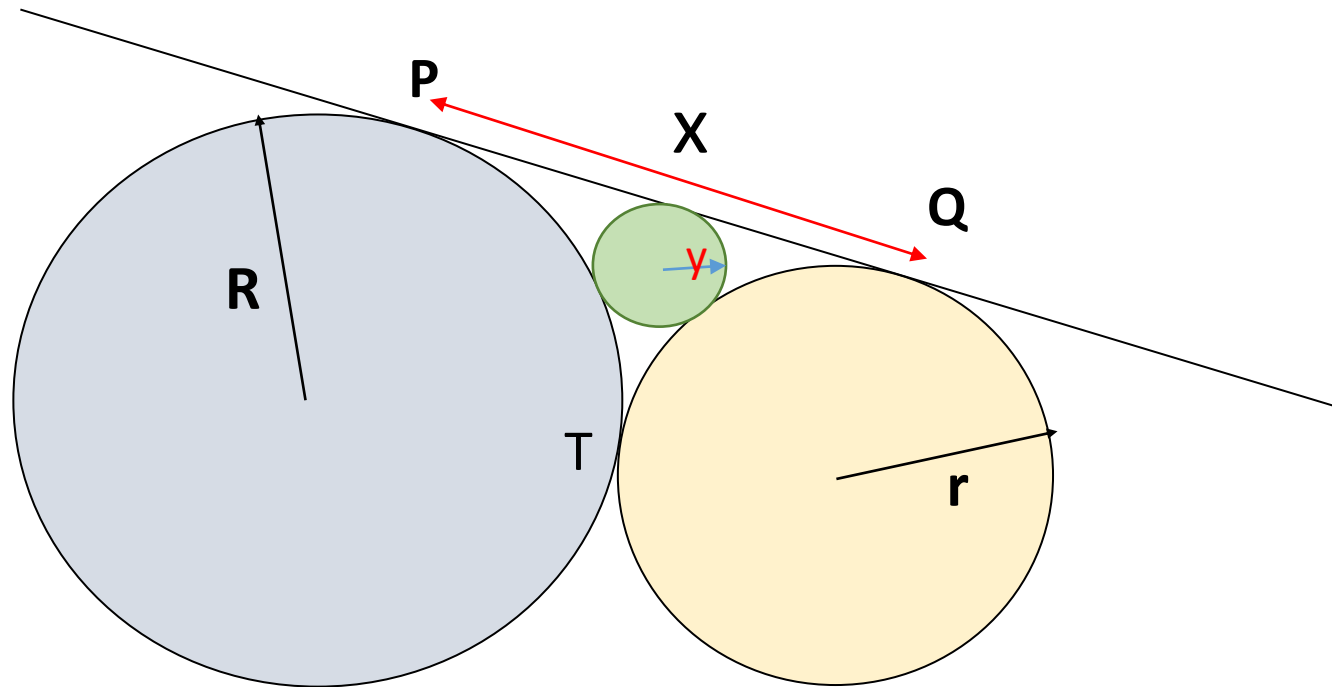
$$x = 4\sqrt{3}$$





PROPIEDAD

Si P, Q y T son puntos de tangencia



$$X = 2\sqrt{Rr}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

PRUEBA

$$X = 2\sqrt{Rr}$$

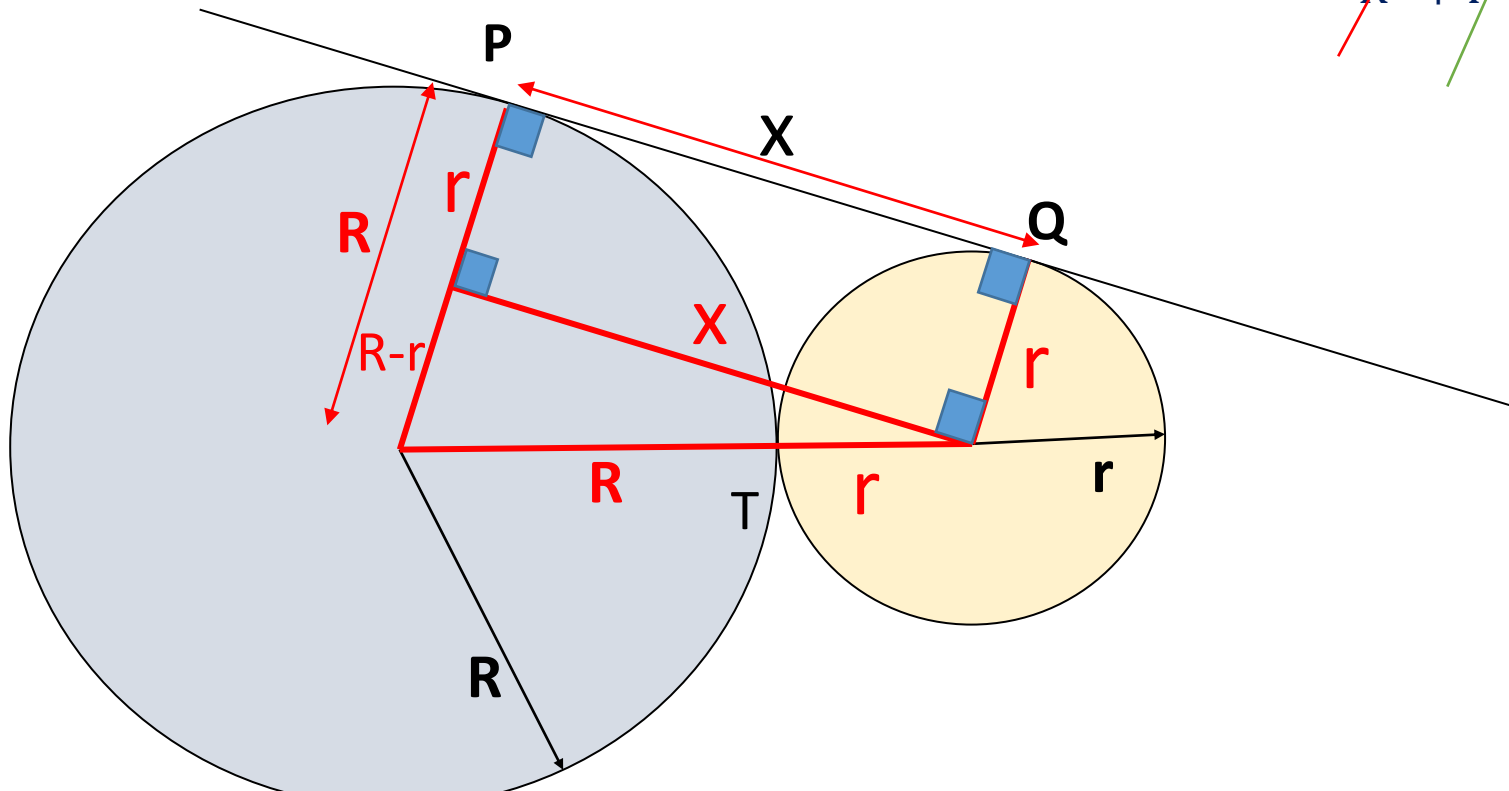
Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(R+r)^2 = (R-r)^2 + x^2$$

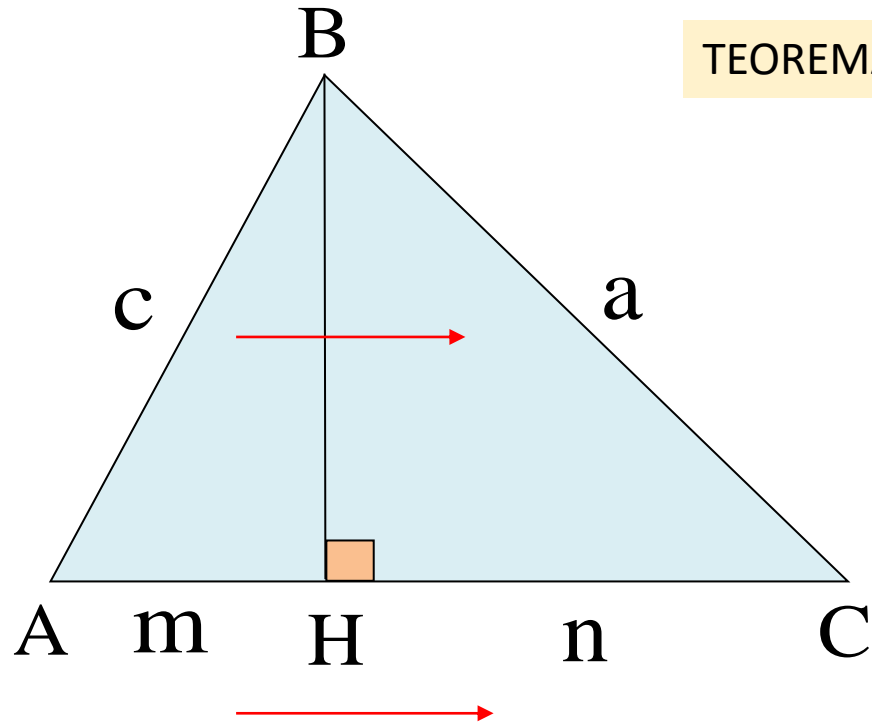
$$R^2 + r^2 + 2Rr = R^2 + r^2 - 2Rr + x^2$$

$$4Rr = x^2$$

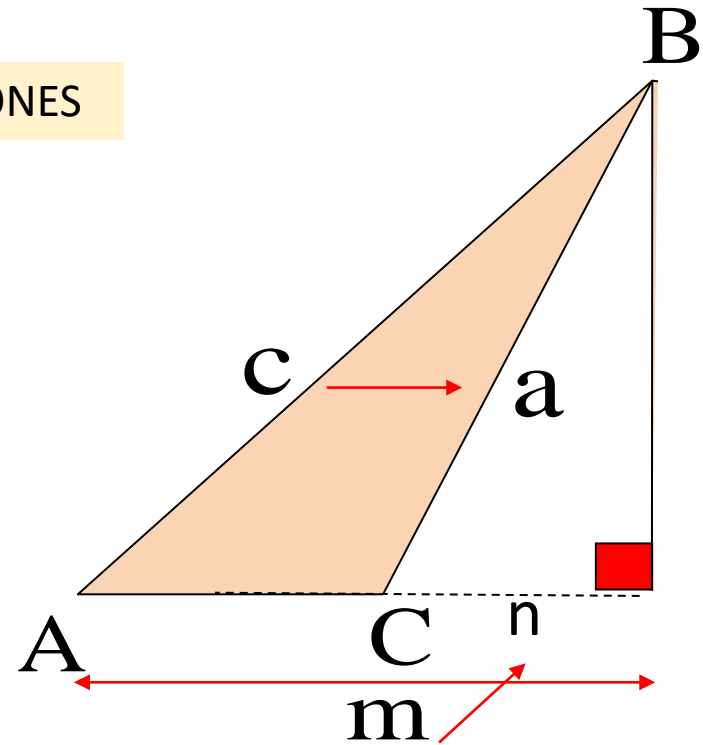
$$2\sqrt{Rr} = x$$



TEOREMA DE LAS PROYECCIONES



$$c^2 - a^2 = m^2 - n^2$$



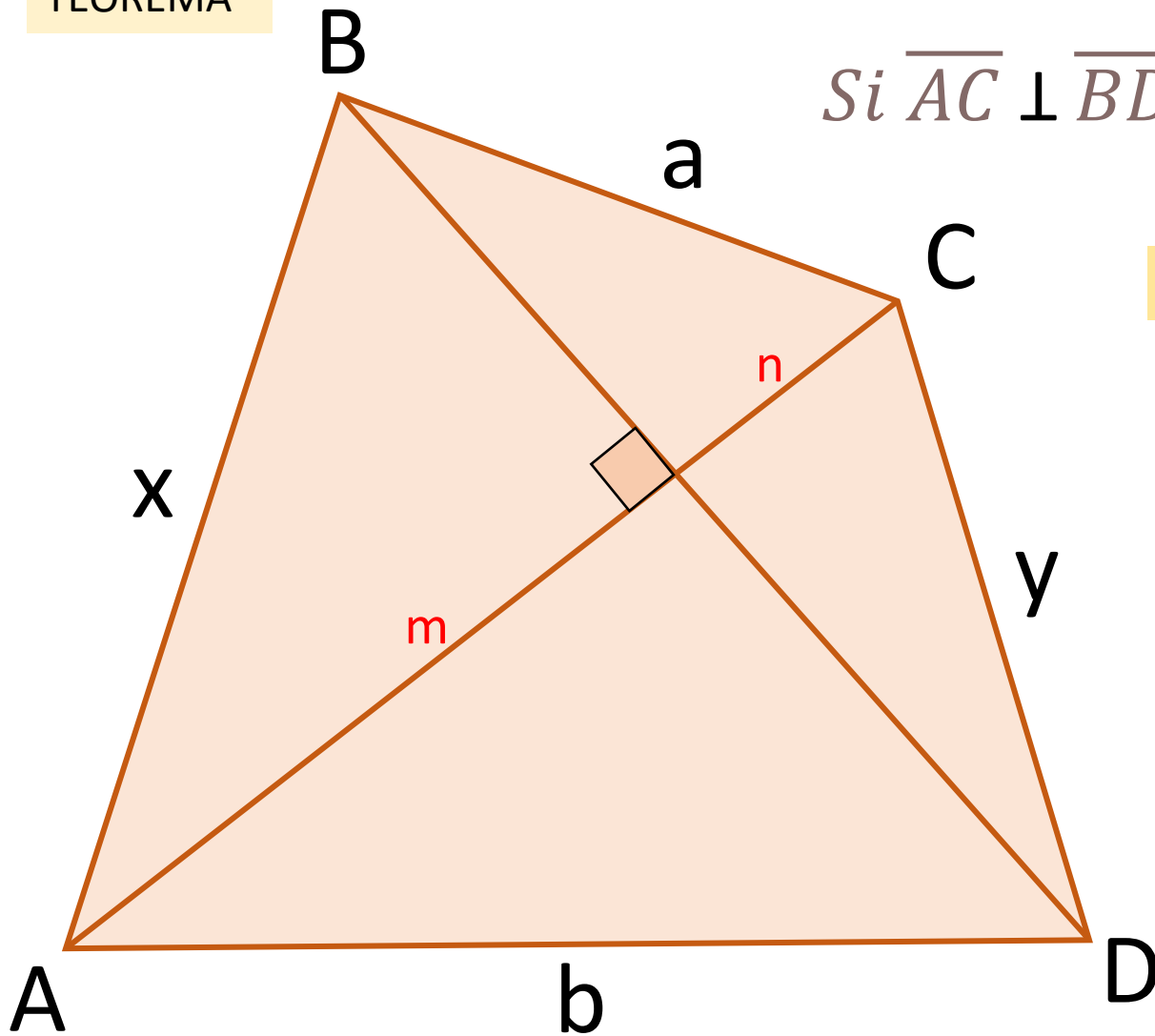
$$c^2 - a^2 = m^2 - n^2$$

TEOREMA

Si $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$



$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$$



PRUEBA

Por el teorema de las proyecciones:

$$x^2 - a^2 = m^2 - n^2$$

\wedge

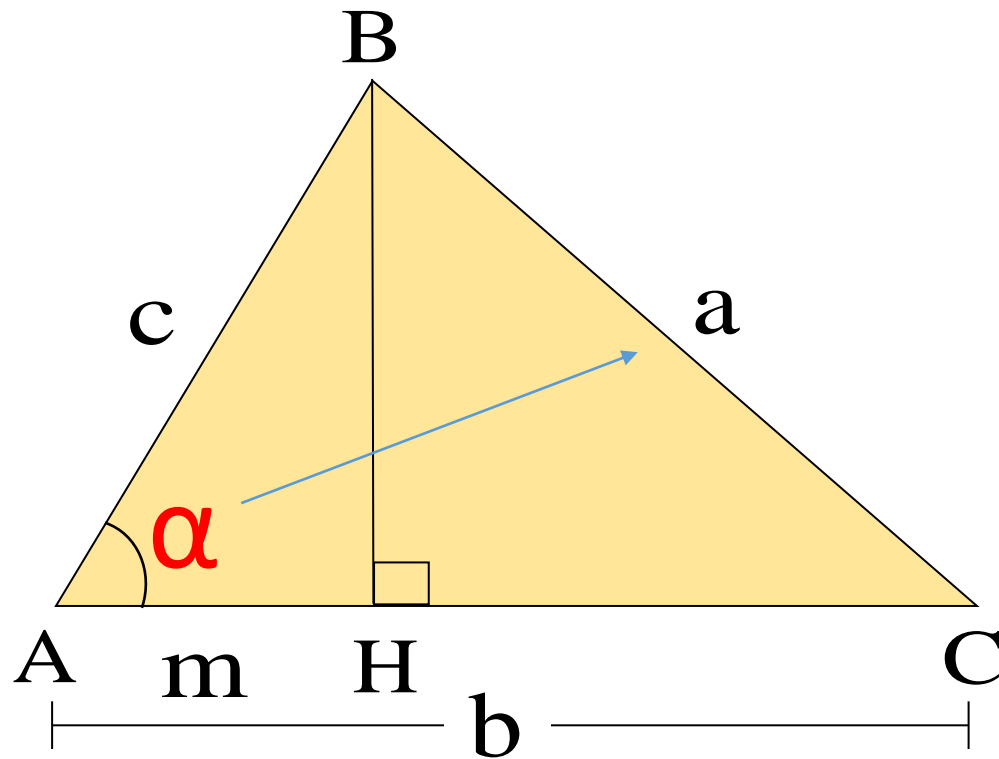
$$b^2 - y^2 = m^2 - n^2$$



$$x^2 - a^2 = b^2 - y^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = b^2 + a^2$$

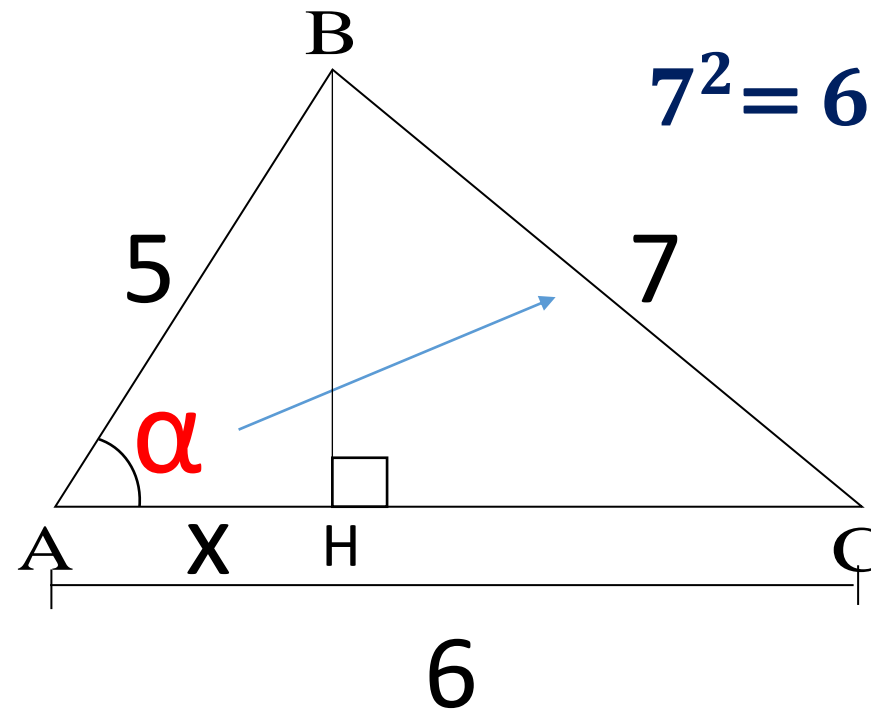
TEOREMA DE EUCLIDES



AH es la proyección de AB sobre AC

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bm$$

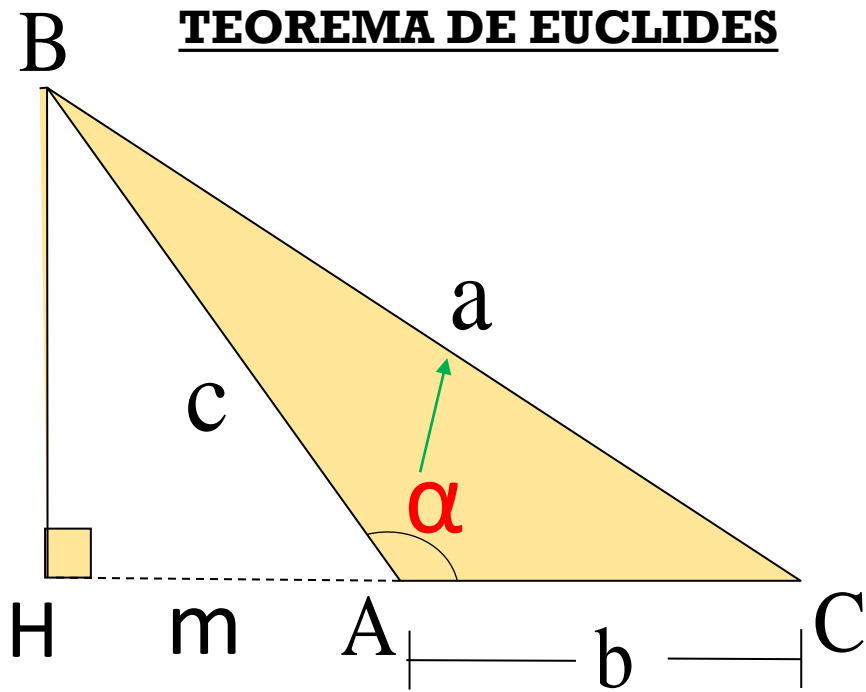
En un triángulo ABC, $AB=5$, $BC=7$ y $AC=6$. Calcular la longitud de la proyección de AB sobre AC.



$$7^2 = 6^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot x$$

$$12x = 12$$

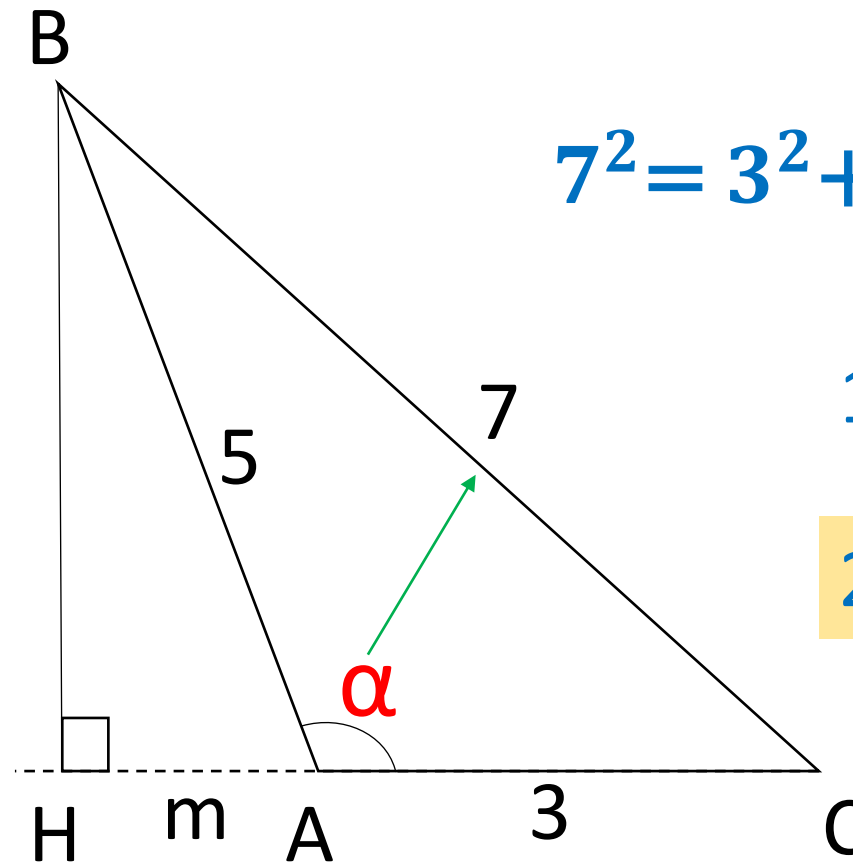
$$x = 1$$



AH es la proyección de AB sobre AC

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + 2bm$$

En un triángulo ABC , $AB=5$, $BC=7$ y $AC=3$. Calcular la longitud de la proyección de AB sobre AC .

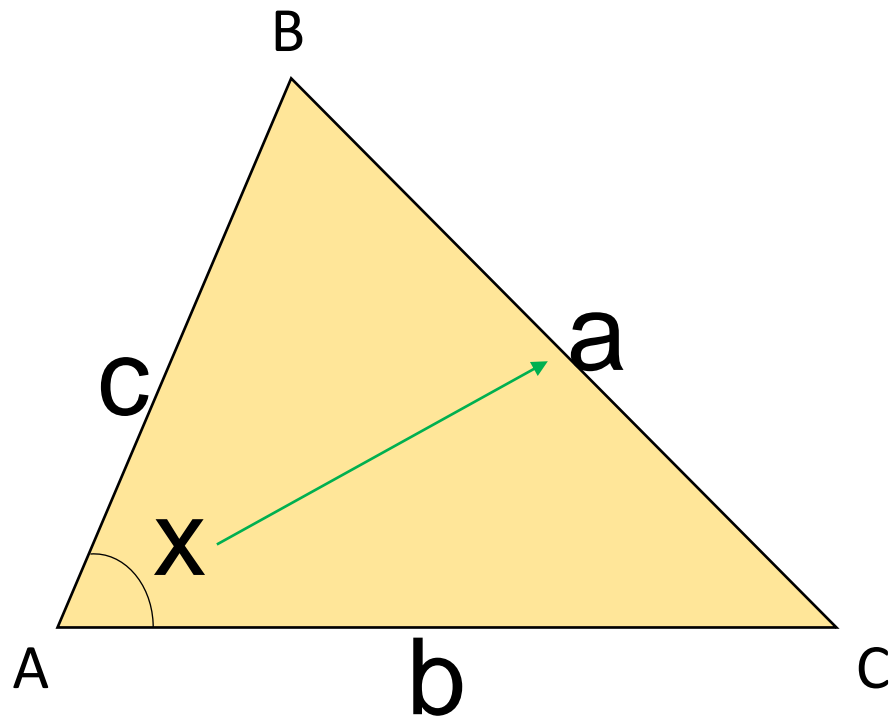


$$7^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot m$$

$$15 = 6m$$

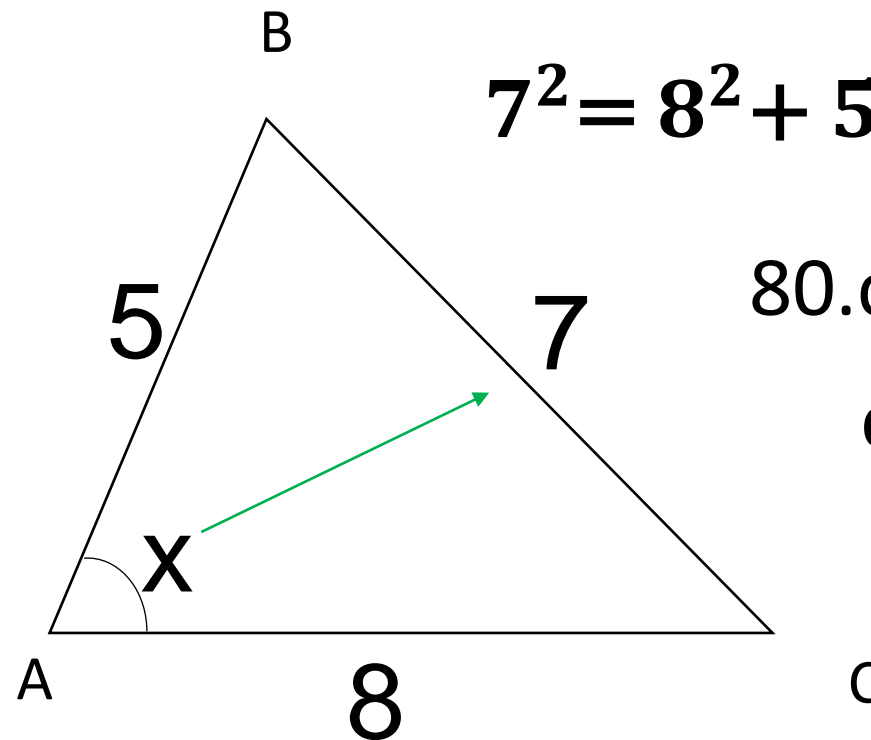
$$2,5 = m$$

TEOREMA DE COSENO



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2b.c.\cos x$$

En la figura, calcular el valor de x



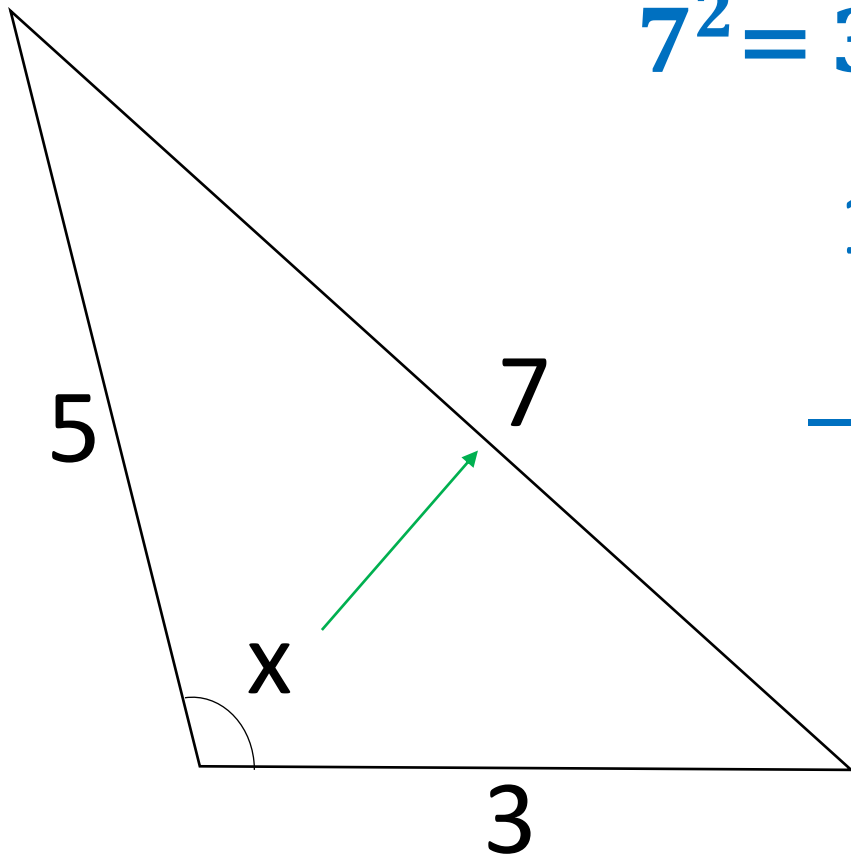
$$7^2 = 8^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos x$$

$$80 \cdot \cos x = 40$$

$$\cos x = 1/2$$

$$x = 60$$

En la figura, calcular el valor de x



$$7^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos x$$

$$15 = -30 \cdot \cos x$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = \cos x$$

$$x = 120$$

NOTA

Si $x + y = 180$

$\rightarrow \sin x = \sin y$

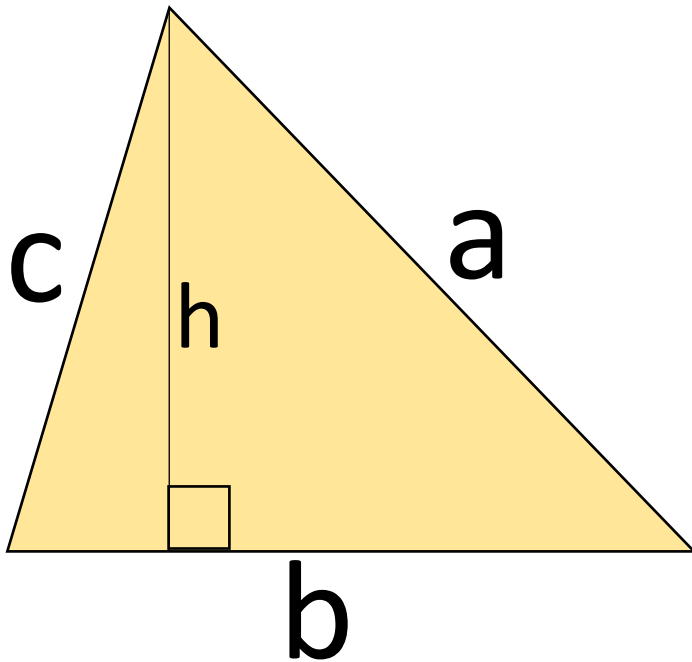
Si $x + y = 180$

$\rightarrow \cos x = -\cos y$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}$$

60

TEOREMA DE HERÓN

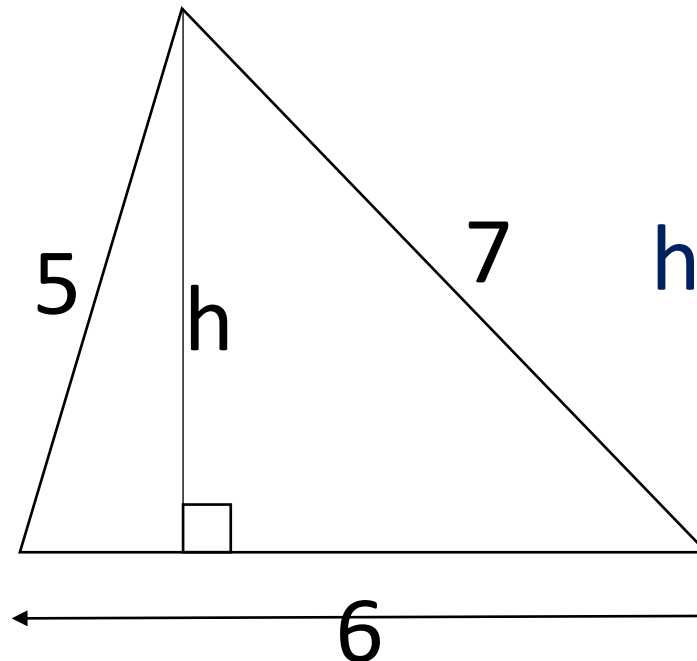


$$h = \frac{2}{b} \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

En la figura, calcular el valor de h

$$p = \frac{5+6+7}{2} = 9$$

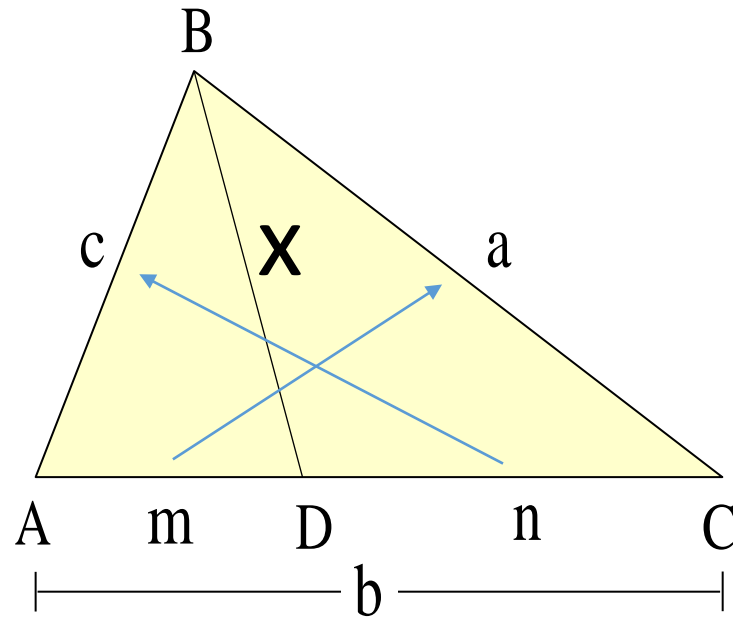


$$h = \frac{2}{6} \sqrt{9(2)(3)(4)}$$

$$h = \frac{2.6}{6} \sqrt{(2)(3)}$$

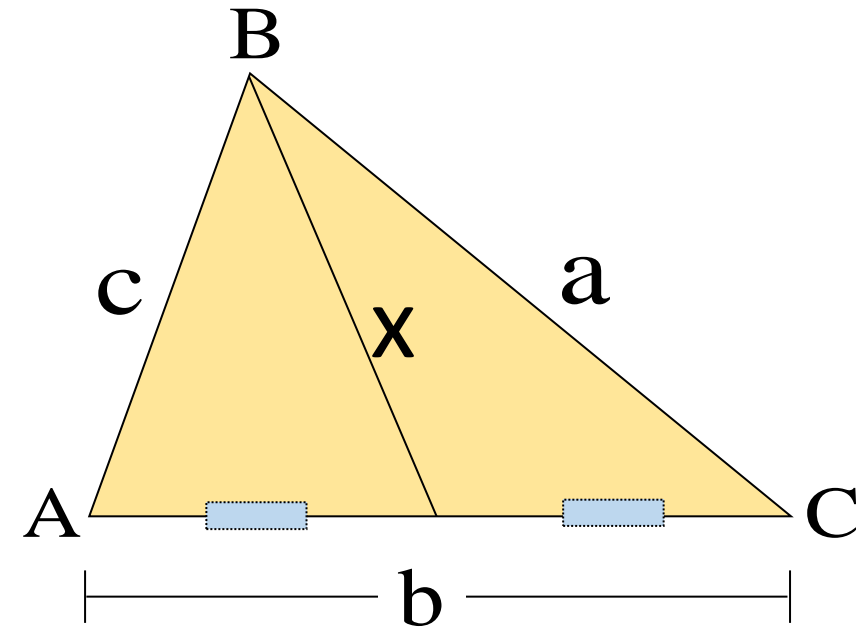
$$h = 2\sqrt{6}$$

TEOREMA DE STEWART



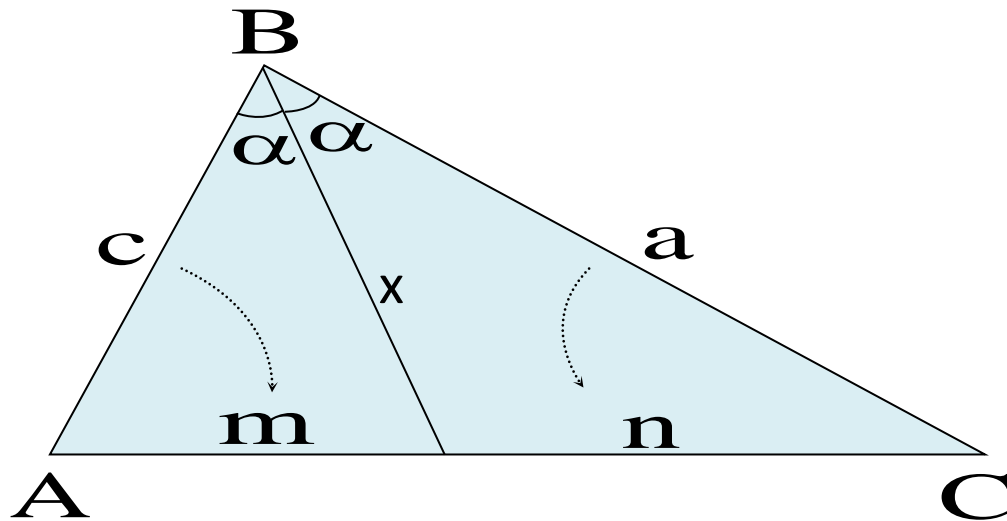
$$x^2 b = a^2 m + c^2 n - mnb$$

TEOREMA DE LA MEDIANA (APOLONIO)



$$a^2 + c^2 = 2x^2 + \frac{b^2}{2}$$

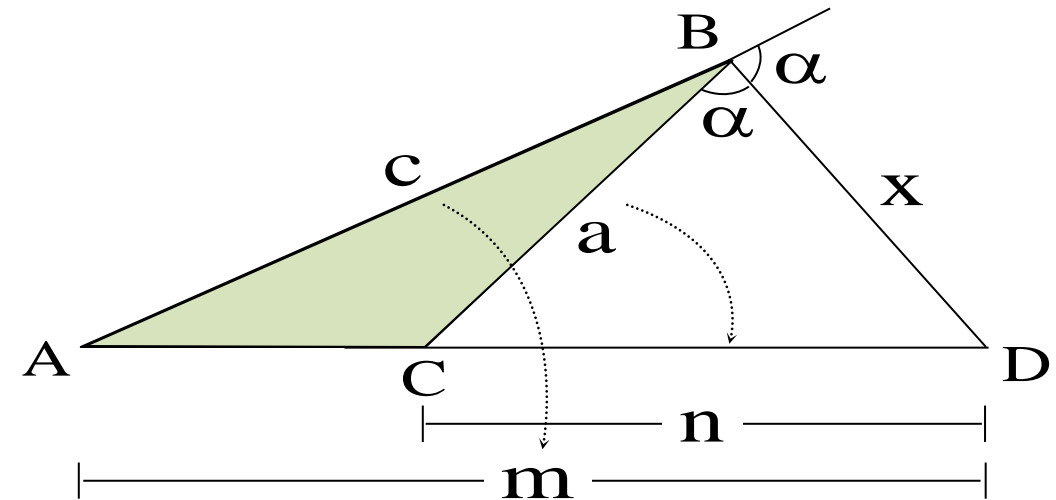
TEOREMA DE LA BISECTRIZ INTERIOR



$$x^2 = ac - mn$$

$$\frac{c}{m} = \frac{a}{n}$$

TEOREMA DE LA BISECTRIZ EXTERIOR

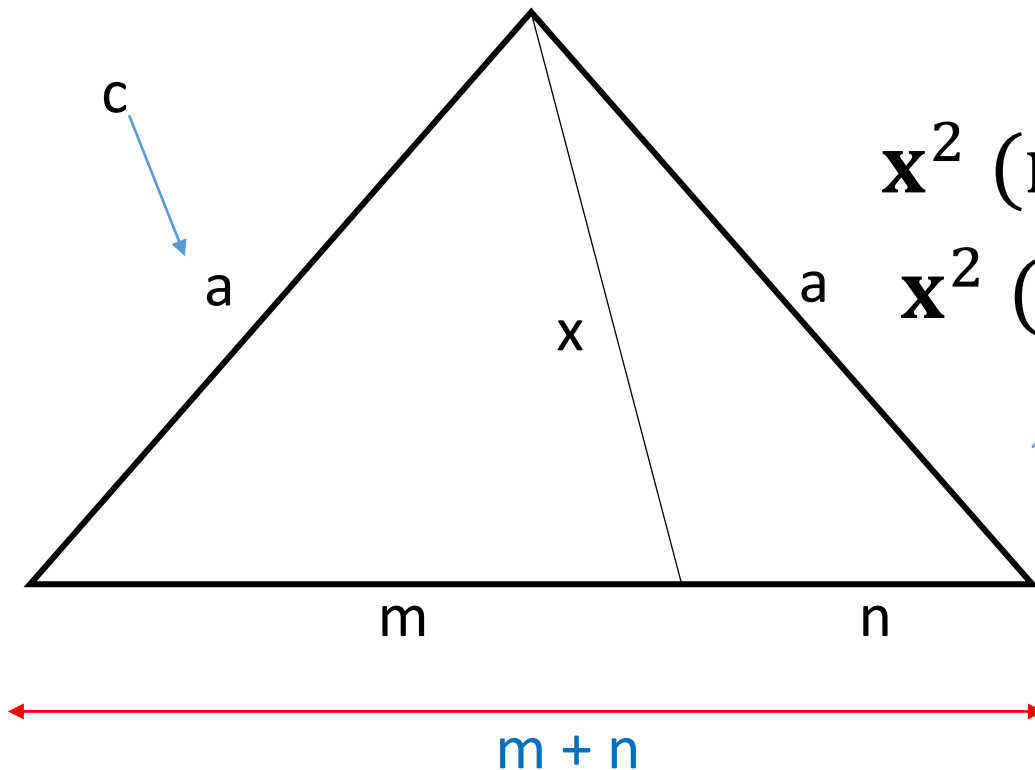


$$x^2 = mn - ac$$

$$\frac{c}{m} = \frac{a}{n}$$

TEOREMA DE STEWART PARTICULAR

$$x^2 b = a^2 m + c^2 n - mnb$$



$$x^2 (m + n) = a^2 m + a^2 n - mn(m + n)$$

$$x^2 (m + n) = a^2 (m + n) - mn(m + n)$$

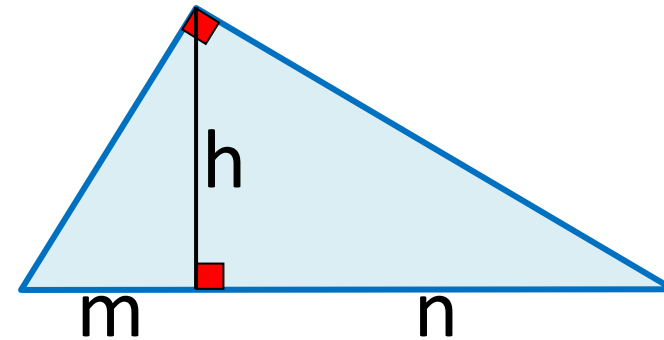
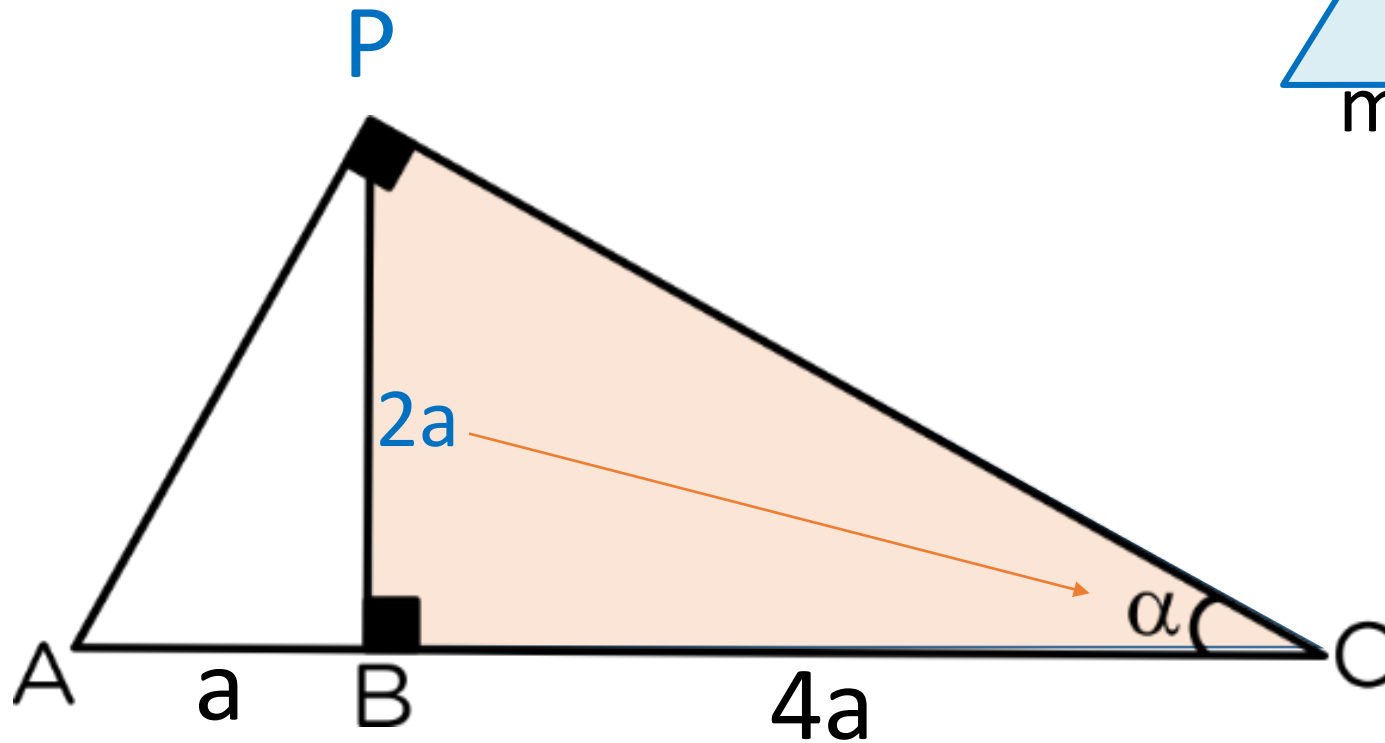
$$x^2 = a^2 - mn$$

MOMENTO DE PRACTICAR

PROBLEMAS Y RESOLUCIÓN



RESOLUCIÓN 1



$$h^2 = m \cdot n$$

$$PB^2 = (a) \cdot (4a)$$

$$PB = 2a$$

→ En el triángulo PBC :

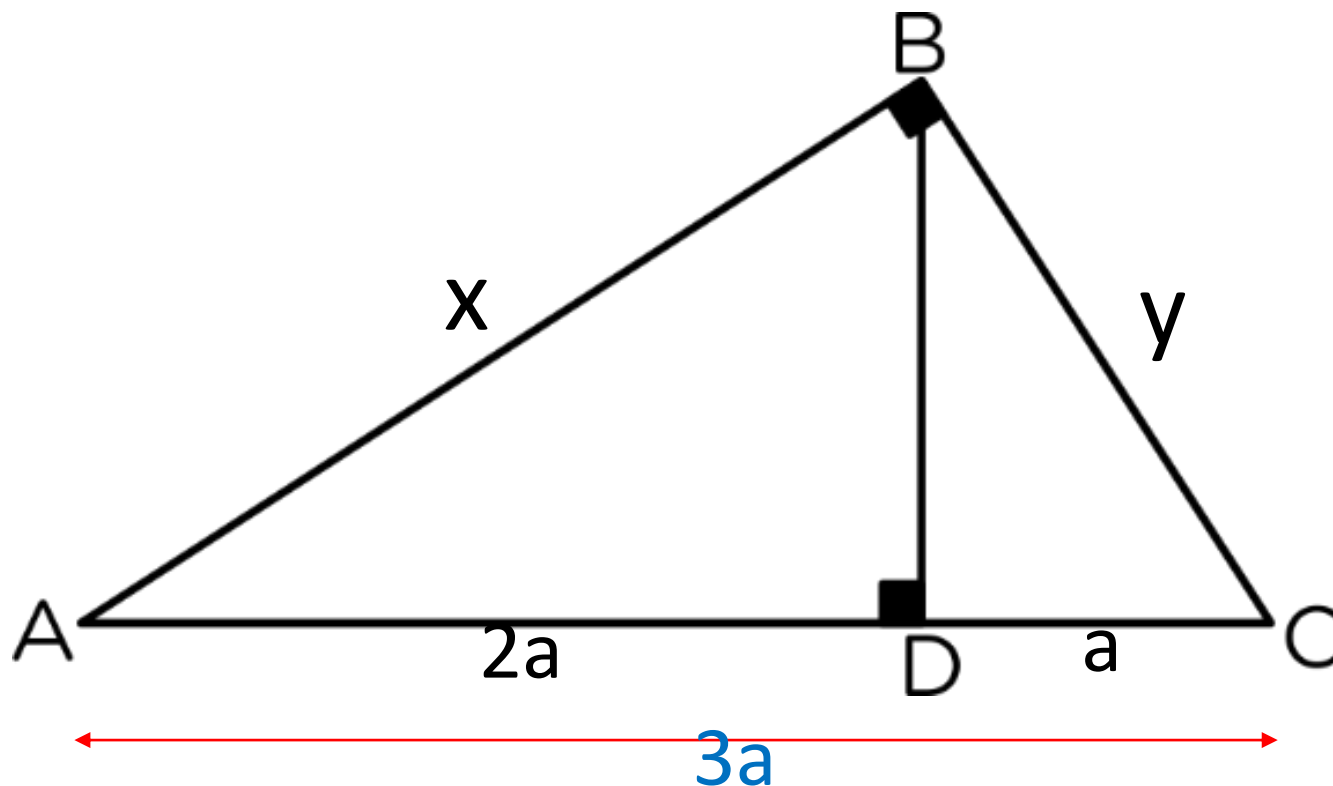
$$x = 53/2$$

RESOLUCIÓN 2

Dato: $\frac{AD}{DC} = 2 \Rightarrow AD = 2DC$

Pide: $\frac{x}{y}$

Por relaciones métricas en el triángulo rectángulo ABC:



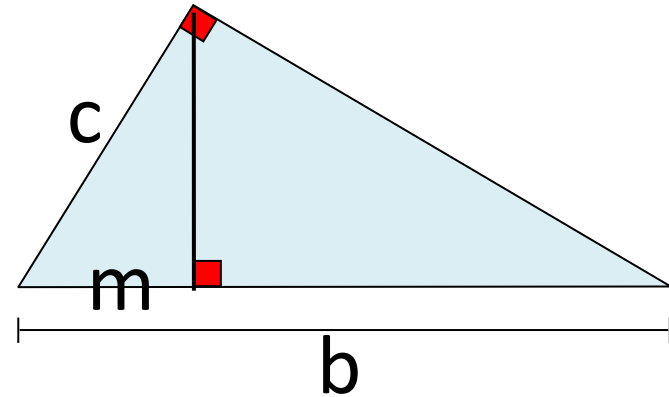
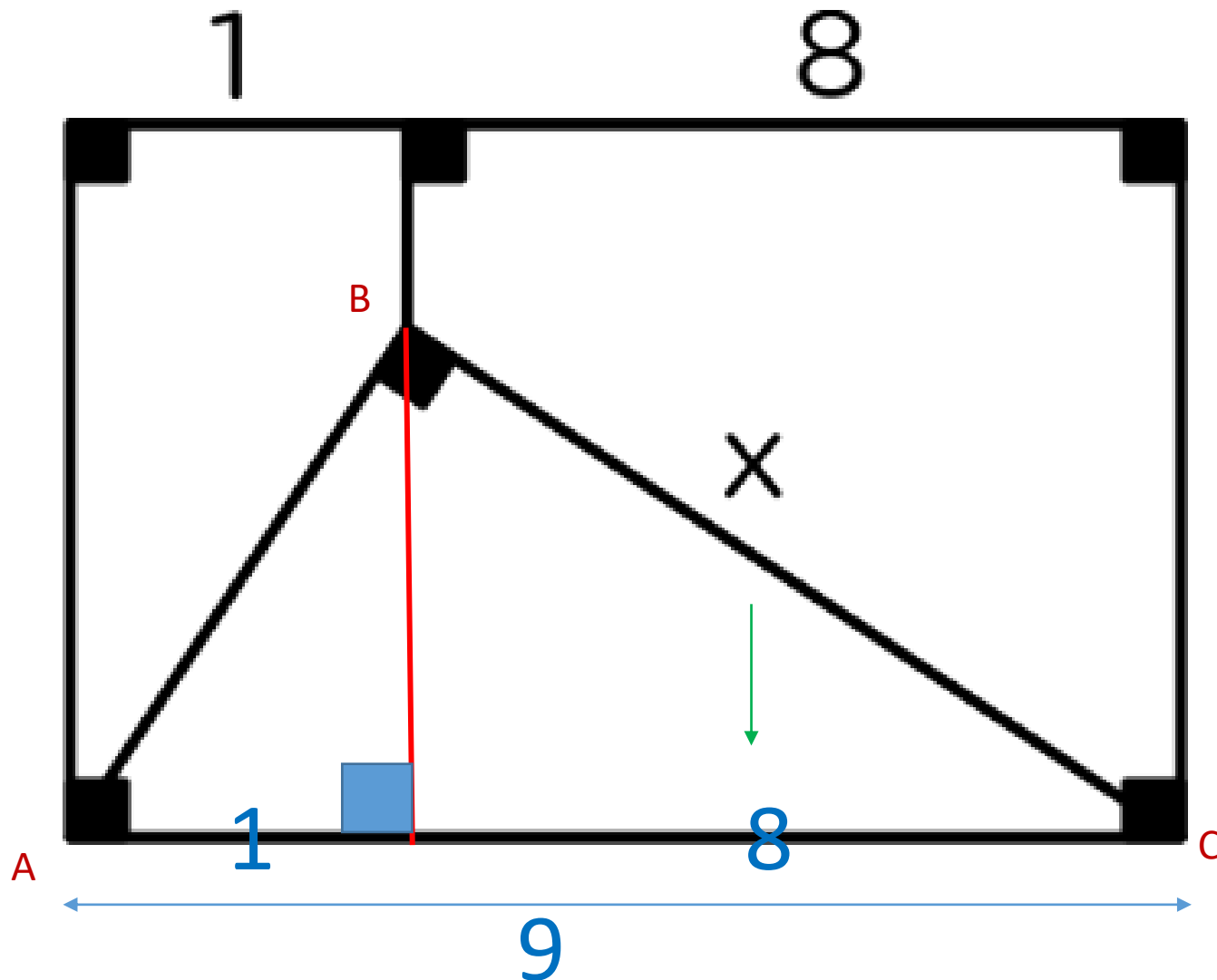
$$\frac{x^2 = (3a) \cdot (2a)}{y^2 = (3a) \cdot (a)} \div$$

$$\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{2}$$

RESOLUCIÓN 3



$$c^2 = b \cdot m$$

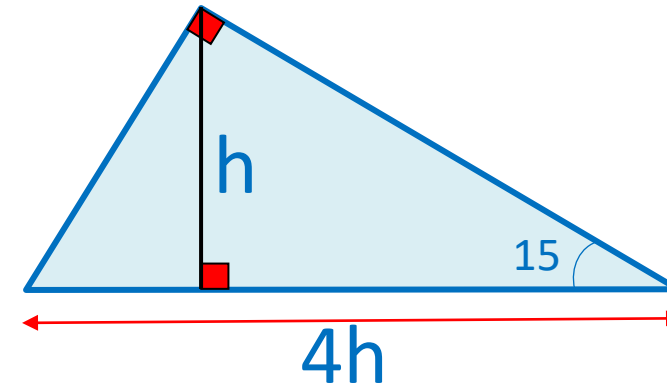
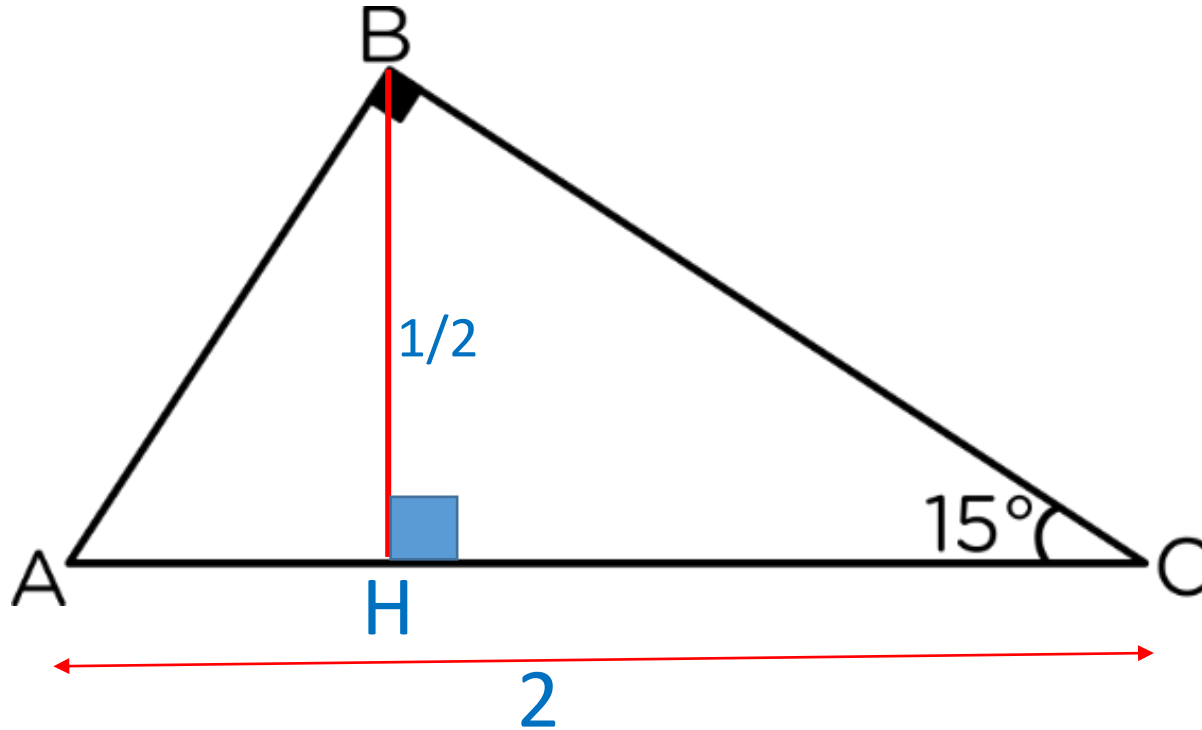
$$\rightarrow x^2 = 9 \cdot 8$$

$$x^2 = 36 \cdot 2$$

$$x = 6\sqrt{2}$$

RESOLUCIÓN 4

Se pide: $AB \cdot BC$

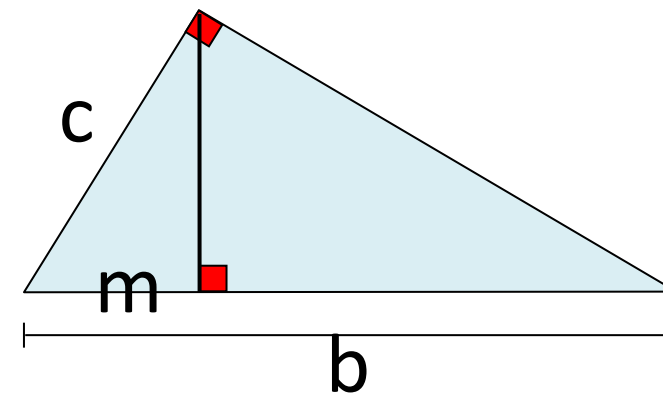
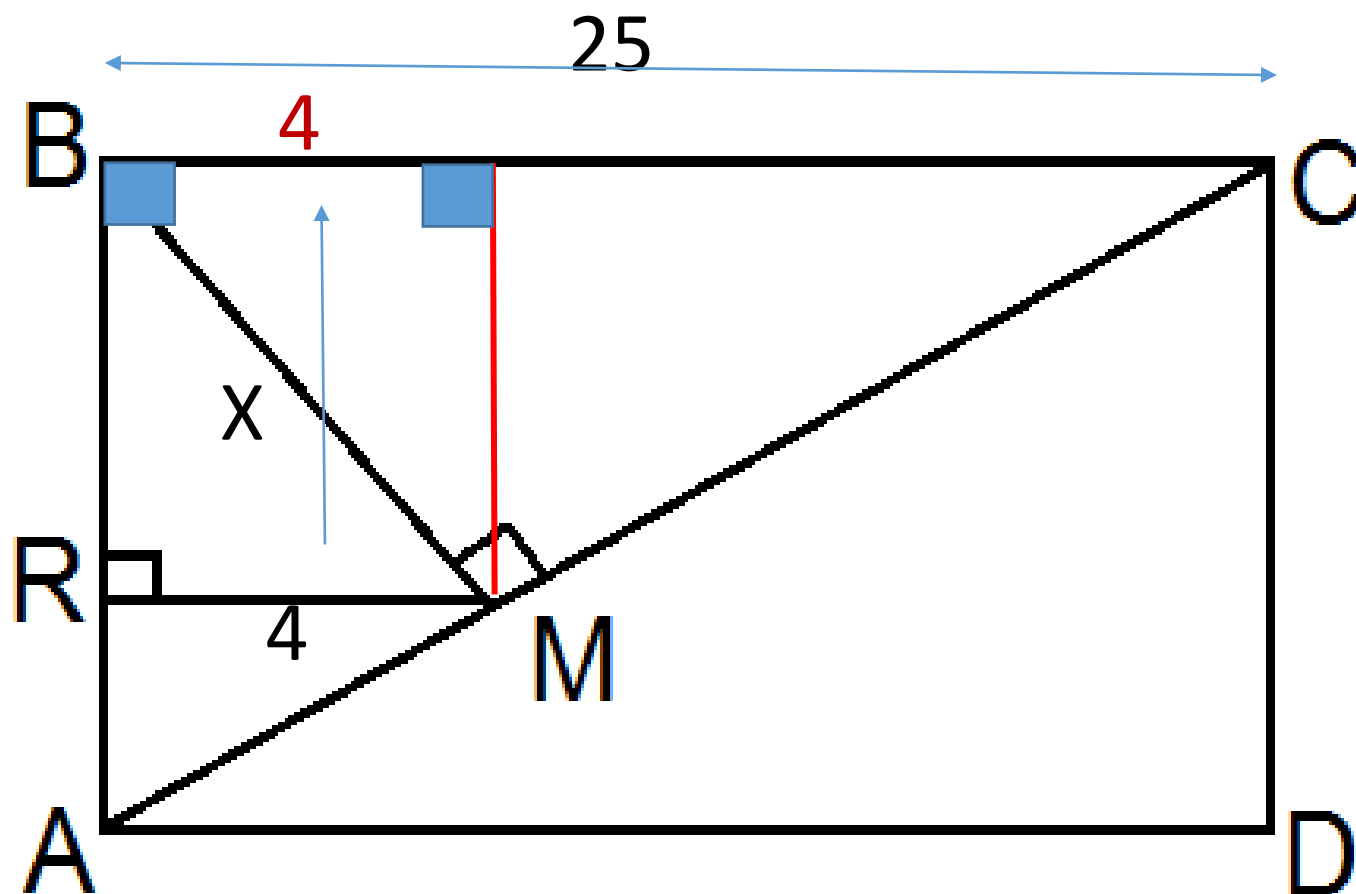


$$AB \cdot BC = AC \cdot BH$$

$$AB \cdot BC = (2)(1/2)$$

$$AB \cdot BC = 1$$

RESOLUCIÓN 5



$$c^2 = b \cdot m$$

→ En el triángulo BMC :

$$x^2 = 25 \cdot 4$$

$$x = 10$$

RESOLUCIÓN 6

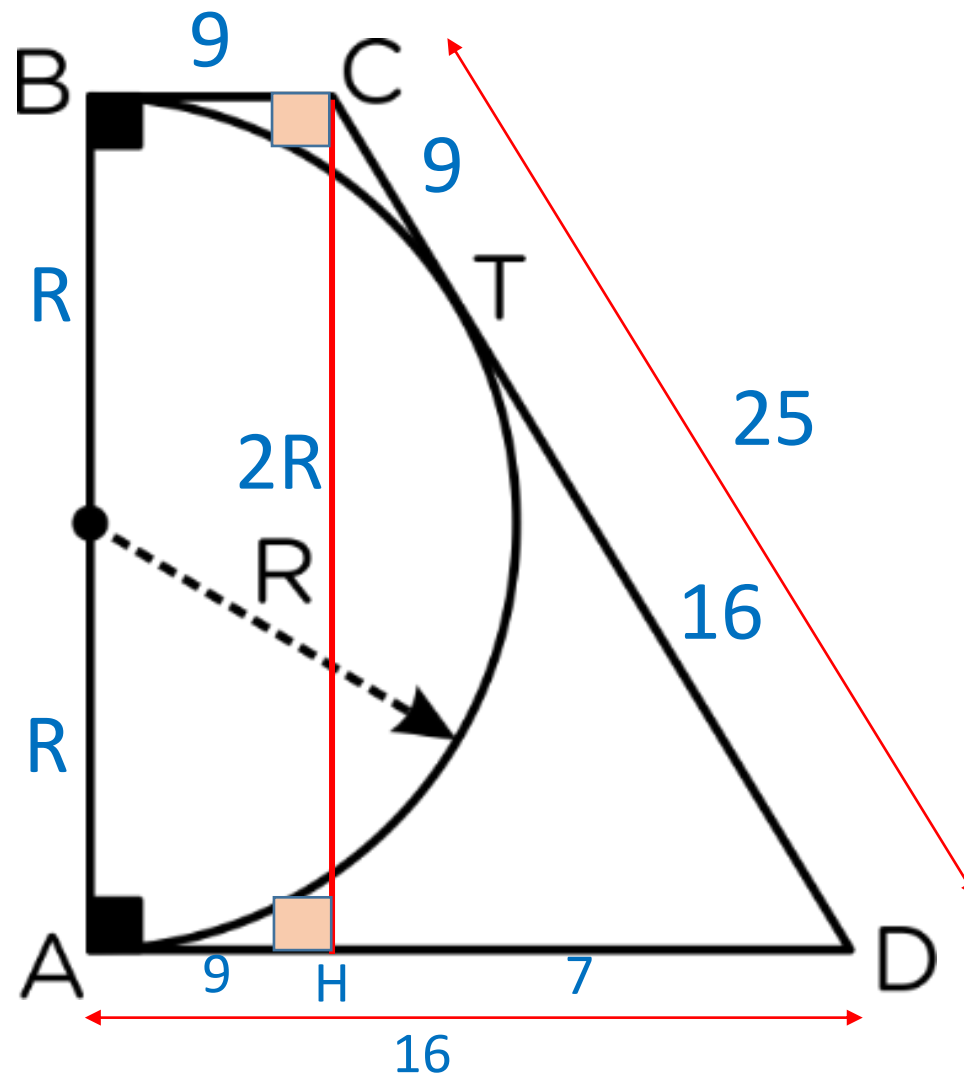
→ En el triángulo rectángulo CHD:

$$25^2 = 7^2 + (2R)^2$$

$$576 = (2R)^2$$

$$24 = 2R$$

$$12 = R$$



RESOLUCIÓN 7

→ Del triángulo rectángulo ACO:

$$(5\sqrt{2})^2 = R \cdot m$$

$$50 = R \cdot m$$

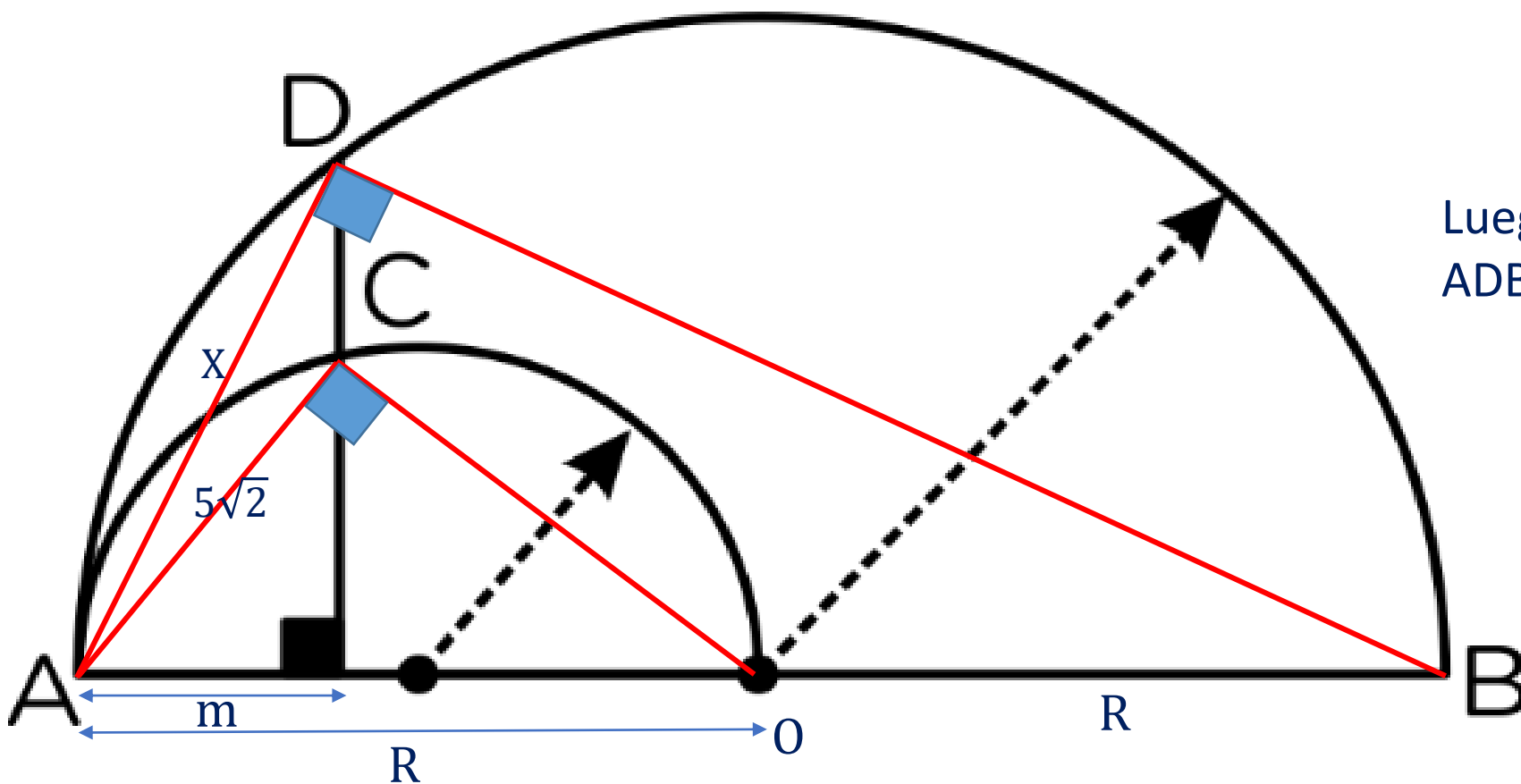
Luego, del triángulo rectángulo ADB:

$$x^2 = 2R \cdot m$$

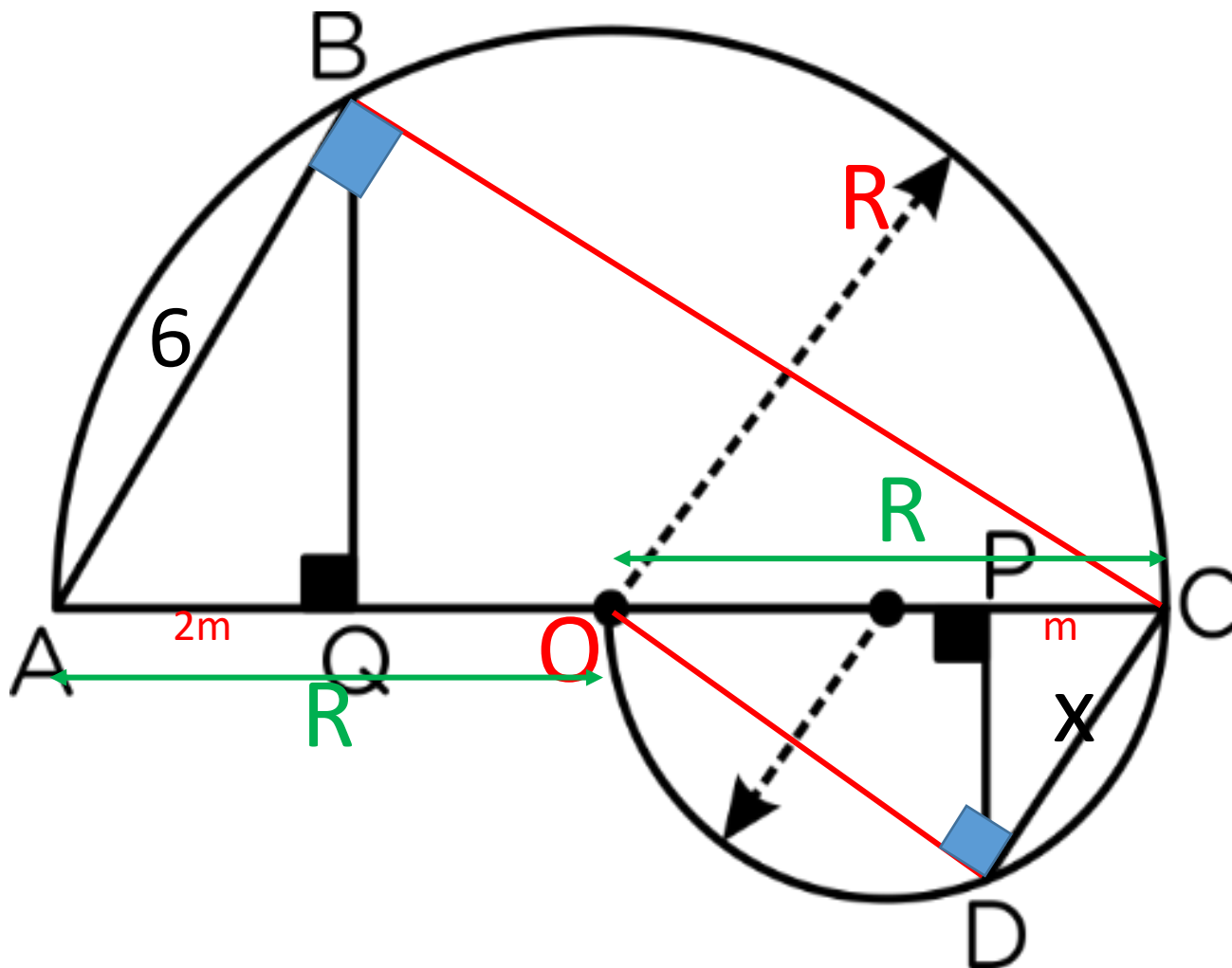
$$x^2 = 2 \cdot 50$$

$$x^2 = 100$$

$$x = 10$$



RESOLUCIÓN 8



→ En el triángulo ABC:

$$6^2 = 2R \cdot 2m$$

$$9 = R \cdot m$$

Luego, en el triángulo ODC:

$$x^2 = R \cdot m$$

$$x^2 = 9$$

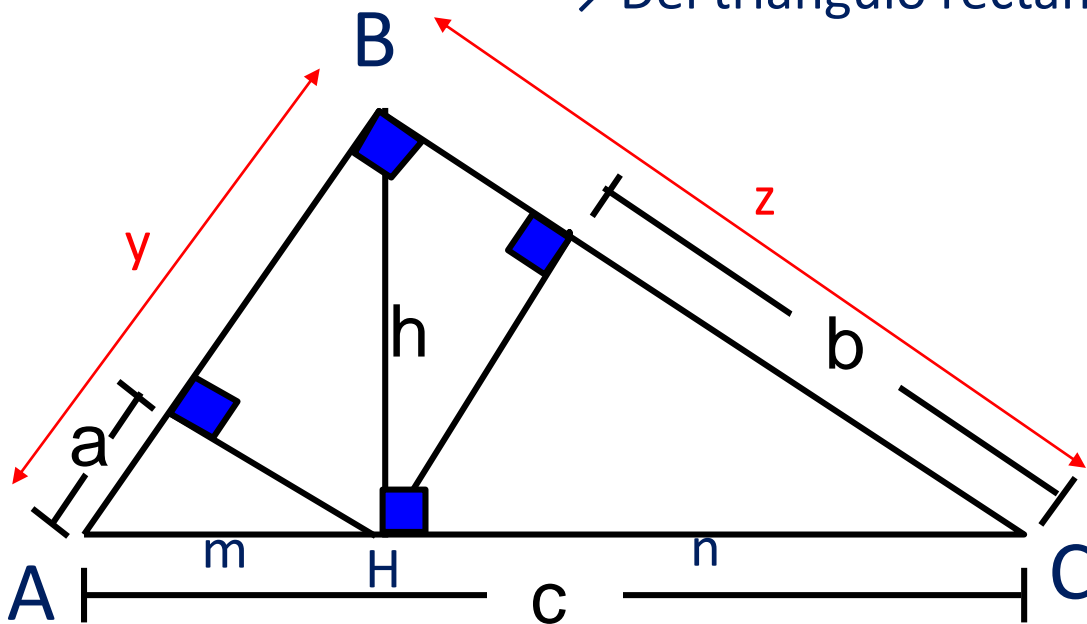
$$x = 3$$

RESOLUCIÓN 9

→ Del triángulo rectángulo ABC: $h^2 = m \cdot n$ \wedge $y \cdot z = c \cdot h$

→ Del triángulo rectángulo AHB: $m^2 = y \cdot a$

→ Del triángulo rectángulo CHB: $n^2 = z \cdot b$ \times



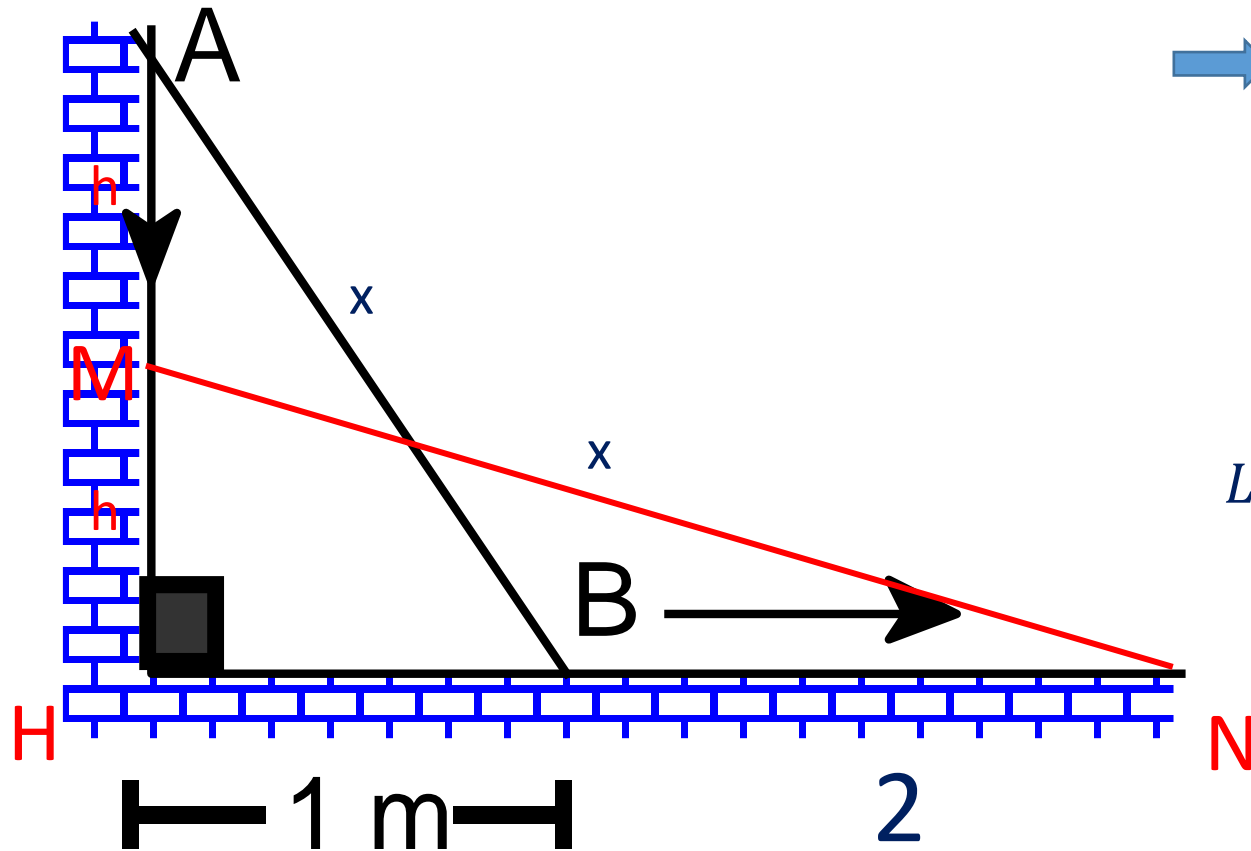
$$m^2 n^2 = yz \cdot ab$$

$$(mn)^2 = yz \cdot ab$$

$$(h^2)^2 = ch \cdot ab$$

$$h^3 = abc$$

RESOLUCIÓN 10



$$\triangle MHN: x^2 = h^2 + 3^2$$

$$\triangle AHB: x^2 = (2h)^2 + 1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 + 3^2 = (2h)^2 + 1^2$$

$$8 = 3h^2$$

$$8/3 = h^2$$

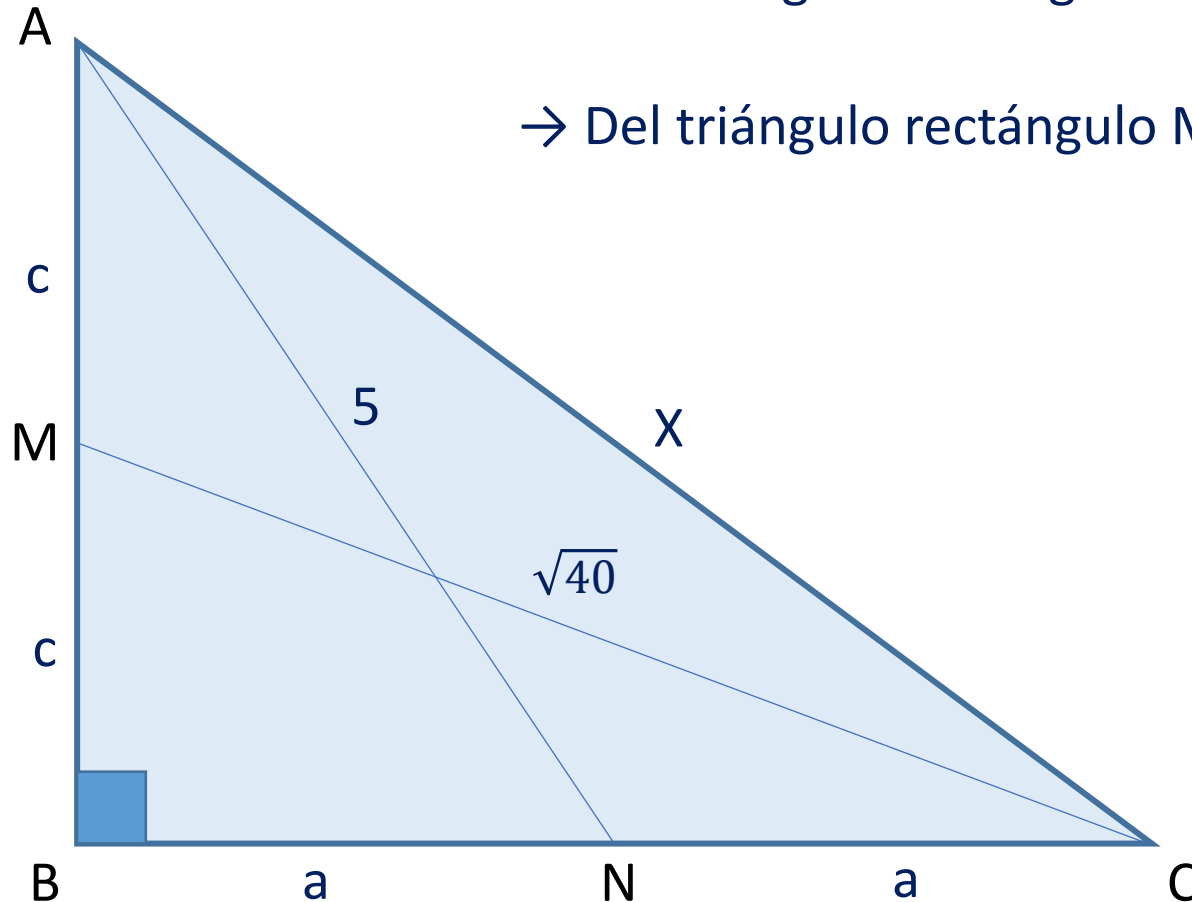
Luego: $x^2 = h^2 + 3^2$

$$x^2 = 8/3 + 3^2$$

$$x^2 = 35/3$$

$$x = \sqrt{35/3}$$

RESOLUCIÓN 11



Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

→ Del triángulo rectángulo ABN : $5^2 = a^2 + (2c)^2 \rightarrow 25 = a^2 + 4c^2$

→ Del triángulo rectángulo MBC : $\sqrt{40}^2 = c^2 + (2a)^2 \rightarrow 40 = c^2 + 4a^2$

Se suma las ecuaciones: $65 = 5c^2 + 5a^2$

$13 = c^2 + a^2$

→ Del triángulo rectángulo ABC :

$$X^2 = (2a)^2 + (2c)^2$$

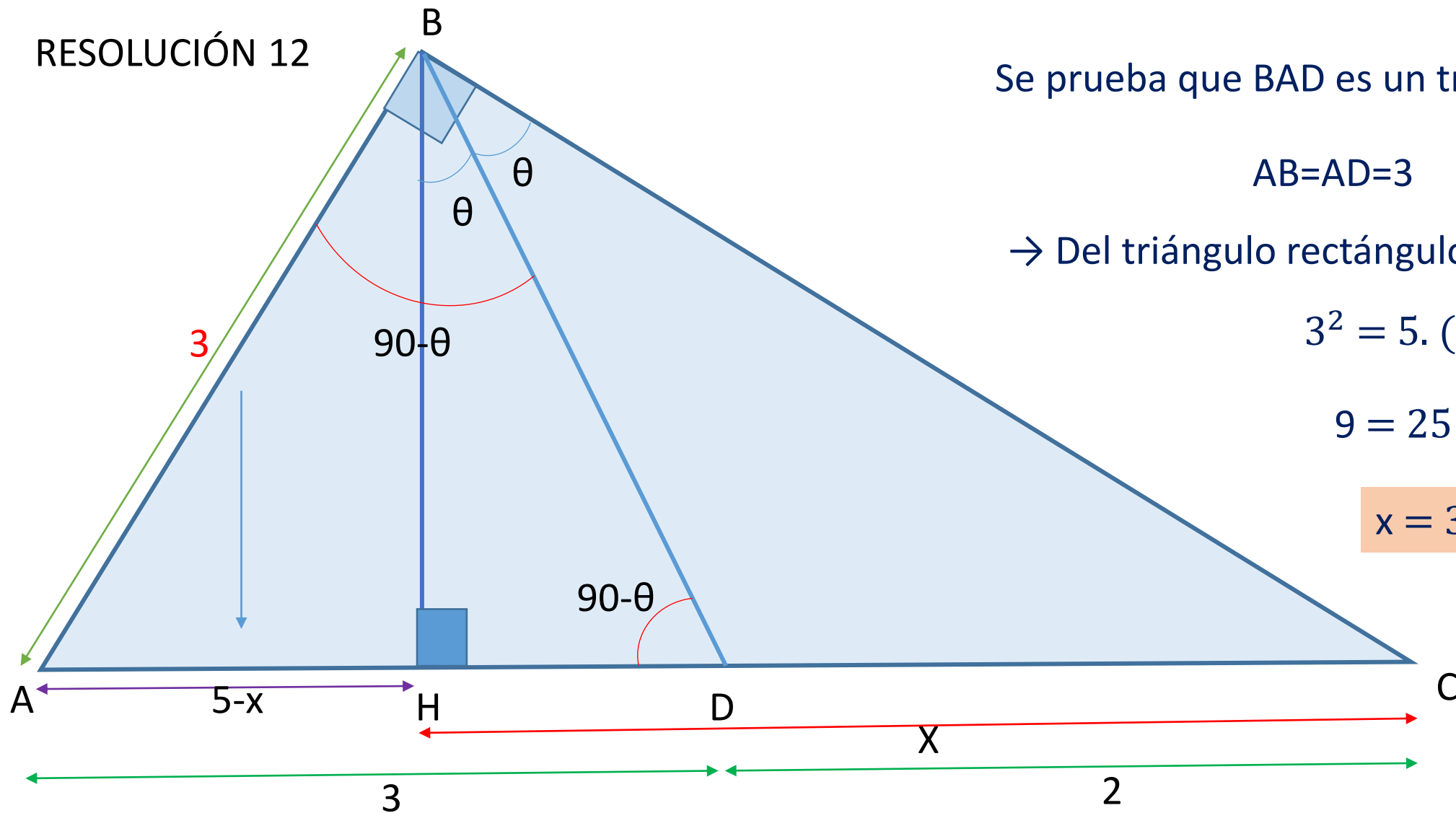
$$X^2 = 4a^2 + 4c^2$$

$$X^2 = 4(a^2 + c^2)$$

$$X^2 = 4(13)$$

$X = 2\sqrt{13}$

RESOLUCIÓN 12



Se prueba que BAD es un triángulo isósceles

$$AB=AD=3$$

→ Del triángulo rectángulo ABC :

$$3^2 = 5 \cdot (5-x)$$

$$9 = 25 - 5x$$

$$x = 3,2$$

SOLUCIÓN 13

Por e

The diagram shows an equilateral triangle ABC with side length a . A point P is located on side AB . A line segment PH is drawn from P perpendicular to the base AC , meeting it at H . The distance from A to H is labeled x . The distance from P to A is labeled m , and the distance from P to B is labeled $a-m$. The height of the triangle is also shown.

Por el teorema de las proyecciones:

$$x^2 - a^2 = m^2 - (a^2 + m^2 - 2am)$$

$$x^2 = 2am$$

$$x^2 = 2(32)$$

$$x^2 = 64$$

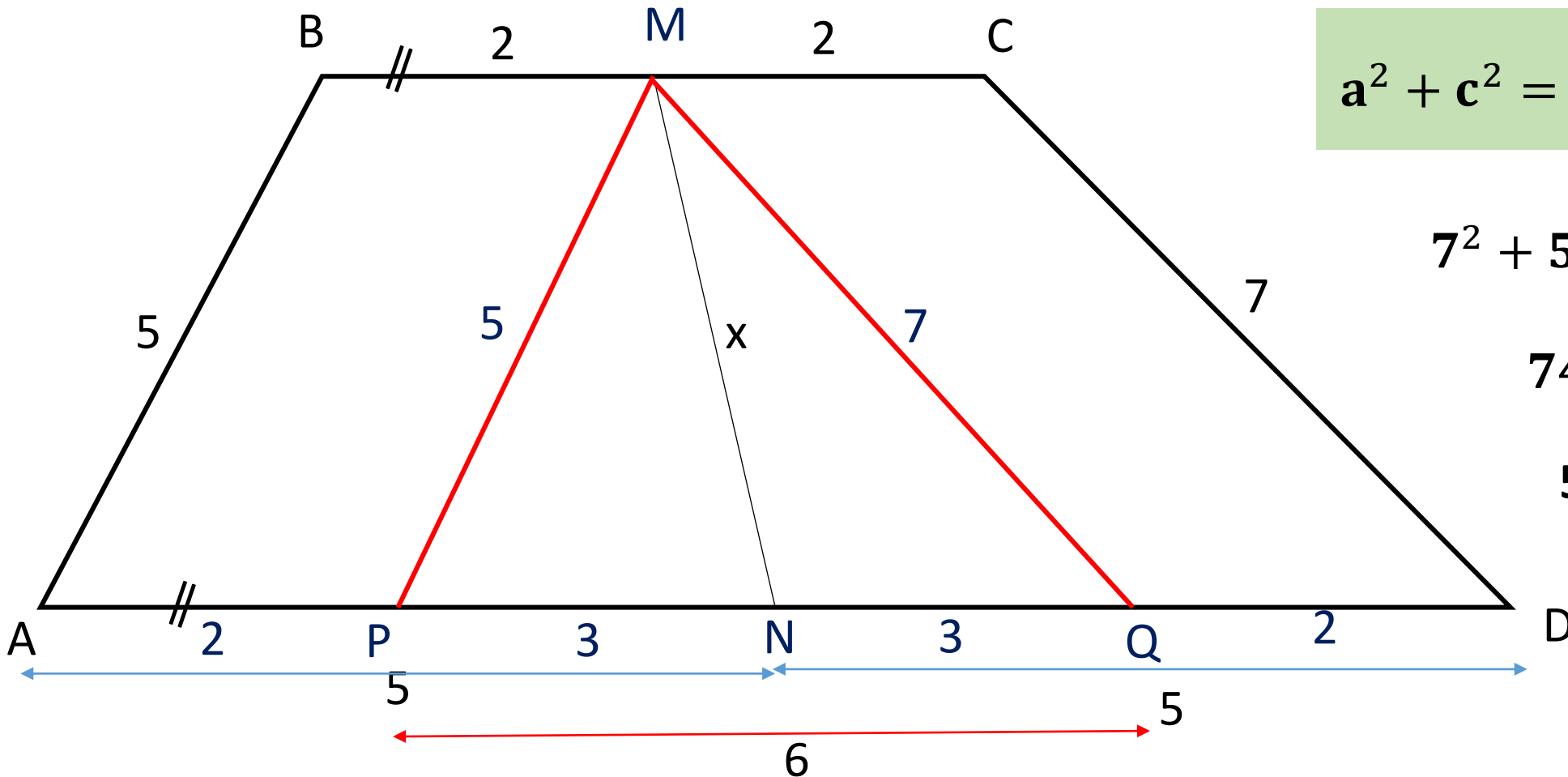
$x = 8$

RELACIONES MÉTRICAS EN LOS TRIÁNGULOS

RESOLUCIÓN 14

POR EL TEOREMA DE LA MEDIANA (APOLONIO)

EN EL ΔPMQ:



$$\mathbf{a}^2 + \mathbf{c}^2 = 2\mathbf{x}^2 + \frac{\mathbf{b}^2}{2}$$

$$7^2 + 5^2 = 2x^2 + \frac{6^2}{2}$$

$$74 = 2x^2 + 18$$

$$56 = 2x^2$$

$$28 = x^2$$

4.7 = \mathbf{x}^2

$$x = 2\sqrt{7}$$

RESOLUCIÓN 16

Sean x, y, z las longitudes de las medianas del triángulo ABC

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 63$$

Pide: $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = k$

POR EL TEOREMA DE LA MEDIANA (APOLONIO)

$$a^2 + c^2 = 2x^2 + \frac{b^2}{2}$$

$$b^2 + c^2 = 2y^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} \quad +$$

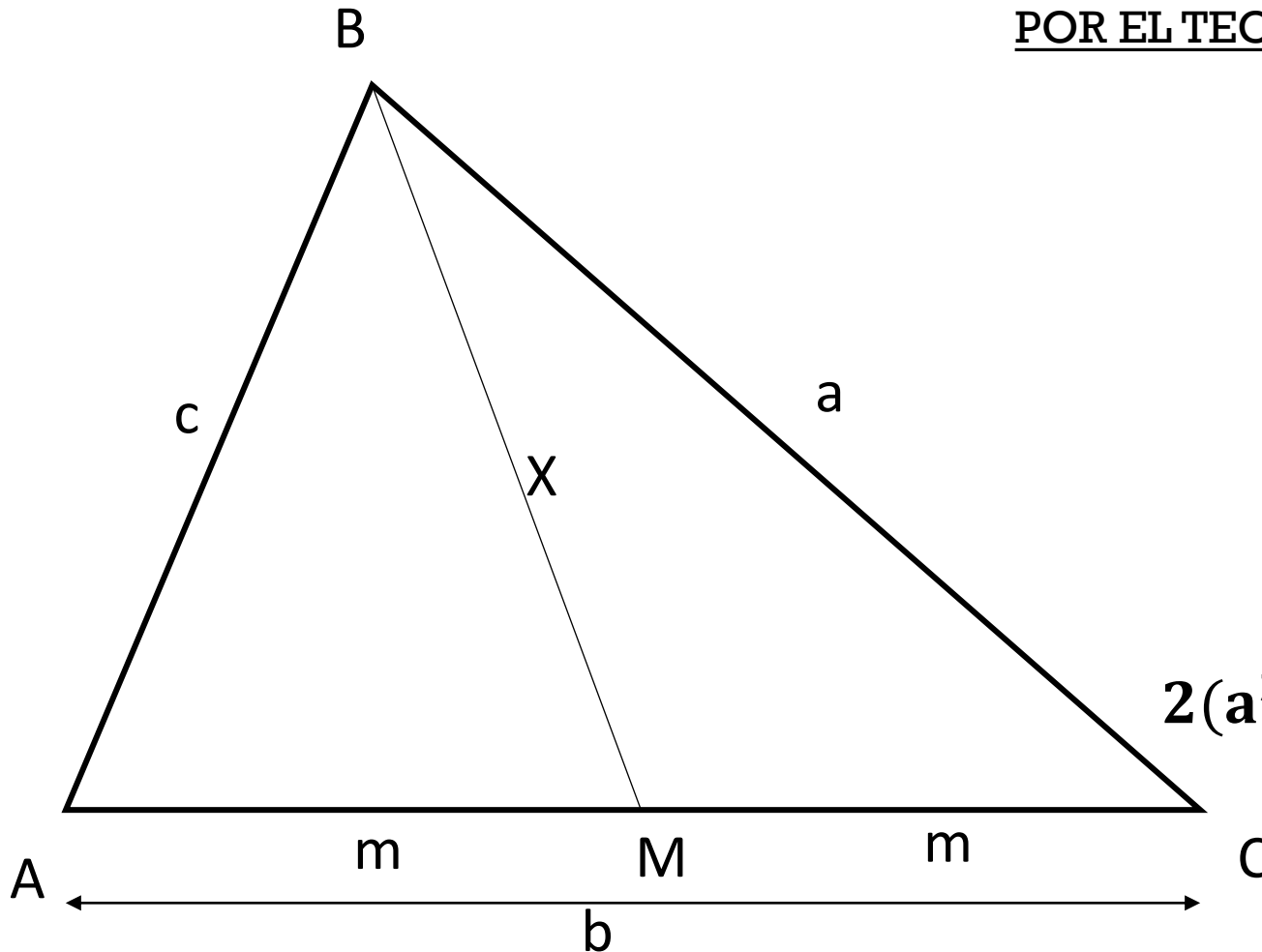
$$b^2 + a^2 = 2z^2 + \frac{c^2}{2}$$

$$2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2}$$

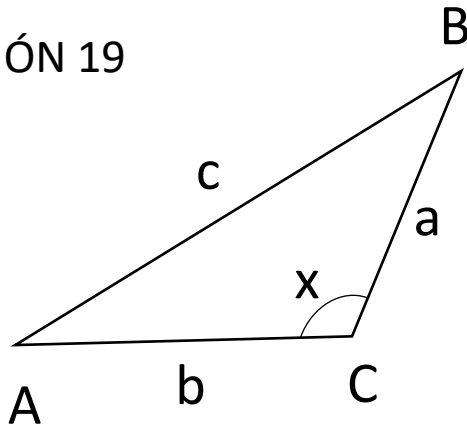
$$2k = 2(63) + \frac{k}{2}$$

$$\frac{3k}{2} = 2(63)$$

$$k = 84$$



RESOLUCIÓN 19



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos x$$

$$2ab \cos x = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

$$(2ab \cos x)^2 = (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)^2$$

$$(2ab \cos x)^2 = ((a^2 + b^2) - c^2)^2$$

$$(2ab \cos x)^2 = (a^2 + b^2)^2 + (c^2)^2 - 2(a^2 + b^2) \cdot c^2$$

$$(2ab \cos x)^2 = a^4 + b^4 + 2a^2 \cdot b^2 + c^4 - 2(a^2 + b^2) \cdot c^2$$

$$(2ab \cos x)^2 = a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + 2a^2 \cdot b^2 - 2(a^2 + b^2) \cdot c^2$$

Sin embargo, del dato: $a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = 2c^2(a^2 + b^2)$

$$(2ab \cos x)^2 = 2 \cdot c^2 (a^2 + b^2) + 2a^2 \cdot b^2 - 2(a^2 + b^2) \cdot c^2$$

$$(2ab \cos x)^2 = 2a^2 \cdot b^2 \Rightarrow (\cos x)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 45$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 135$$



FIN DE LA SESIÓN

PRACTICA Y APRENDERÁS